THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 45. FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1830. NO. 34.

PUBLISHED BY
NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
NEAR THE S. W. CORNER OF THE DIAMOND.

TERMS.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (on Tuesday and Friday,) at Four dollars per annum payable half yearly in advance.

The Gazette is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at Two dollars per annum in advance,—or Three dollars at the end of the year.

REES R. JONES,

NO. 33 Hand Street, between Penn and Liberty streets, having enlarged his Factory, has now on hand, and intends always to keep, a large and complete assortment of all kinds of

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

Spanish, Half Spanish, and Common Segars.

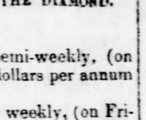
Also, Scotch and Rappee Snuff, all of which will be sold on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 11, 1829.—tf.

MACHINE COTTON CARDS, No.33.

9 COMPLETE SETS, 24 Inches.

100 Bales Prime ALABAMA COTTON.



For Sale by
ADAMS, ALLEN, & Co.

Sept. 11, 1829.—tf

PASSAGE FROM IRELAND.

THE subscribers having established the following well known fast sailing coppered SHIPS in the trade between this port, BELFAST and LONDONDERRY, they will succeed each other in sailing throughout the year.

Ship BENJ. RUSH, Captain Henry Duff,
" ULYSSES, " John Myres,
" DUMFRIES, " Joseph Harvey.

These ships being all of the first class, and roomy between decks, and commanded by captains experienced in the Passenger Trade, those who come out by them may rely on every comfort which can be provided. Persons residing in any part of this country wishing to send for their friends from either ENGLAND, IRELAND, or SCOTLAND, can secure a certain passage by calling personally on the subscribers, or by application to their agents, Messrs. R. GALWAY & Co. Pittsburgh.

WM. & THOS. ADAIR.

Baltimore, July, 1829.—2aw.6mo.

AUCTION SALES.

P. M'KENNA,

AUCTIONEER,

No. 99 Market street, between Liberty and Fifth streets,

EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Having made arrangements to the eastward, a constant supply of GOODS will always be on hand, which will be disposed of at private as well as public sale; as also a variety of Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1828—tf

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE subscribers having enlarged their *Paper Staining Establishment*, and procured some of the best workmen from the eastward, now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, *at the Philadelphia prices*, a choice assortment of

COMMON, GLAZED AND RAINBOW

PAPERS,

Of the latest patterns, and equal to any heretofore sold in this market; a constant supply of which, in all their varieties, with suitable borders, will be kept on hand.

Also on hand, a large assortment of FRENCH WALL PAPERS and

Velvet Bordering.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON,
Corner of Wood & Third Streets.

October 10—tf

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,

FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,

Have for sale, an assortment of

Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,

ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.

ALSO,

Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,

WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS*, Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mountings*, &c. &c. will be disposed of on the lowest terms.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 20—tf.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish, and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnished at the shortest notice.

JOHN SHERIFF.

Nov. 28—tf.

PLASTER PARIS.

402 Barrels (white) Ground Plaster Paris; just received, and for sale, by
STEELE & CARLISLE,
Dec. 15.—3m. 90 *Front Street.*

The New Lisbon Palladium and Beaver Argus, will insert the above two months, and forward their accounts to this office.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful Tract of Land called FARM HILL, situated in Fayette township, Allegheny county, between the Noblestown road and Chartier's creek, about eight miles from Pittsburgh, containing THREE HUNDRED ACRES and allowance, about ninety acres of which are cleared.

On this place there is a good two story hewn log DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN, an excellent ORCHARD of Apple, Cherry and Peach Trees; a good Spring near the dwelling house, and an abundance of Stone Coal. That portion of the tract which is not cleared is remarkably well timbered.

If desired by a purchaser, possession could be given on the first day of November next.

For further information inquire of the subscriber, who lives near the place, or of Jacob Hanson, Auctioneer, in the City of Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM HERDMAN.

June 23, 1829.—tf

WALLACE & BEGGES,

CLOCK & WATCH MAKERS

No 29, Market, Corner of 2nd Street,

HAVE just received, and are now opening, a large and most splendid assortment of

WATCHES,

Jewellery, & Fancy Goods,

of every description, viz: Gold and Silver Chronometers, Patent Lever, Lapine, Repeating, and Plain WATCHES, JEWELLERY of the latest fashion, with a general assortment of goods in their line of business. They are now prepared to sell *Wholesale or Retail*, on very accommodating terms.

Constantly on hand watch and clock Tools and Materials—wholesale and retail.

June 26, 1829.

HENRY JONES & CO.

No. 3, (Patterson's Row,) St. Clair Street,

HAVE for sale, of their own manufacture—
TABLE Diaper and Towels,
7-8 and 4-4 Bed Ticks, 6, 7 and 8 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Checks, 7, 8, 9 and 10 hundred,
3 and 4 qr. Plaids and Stripes, 8, 9 and 10 do.
Wilmington and Jean Stripes 8 and 9 do.
Bleached Satteen Cord,
12 qr. square Counterpanes,
Steam Boat do
Eagle Coverlets.

All of which they will sell low for city acceptances or Cash.

Pittsburgh, June 26, 1829.—tf.

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the Bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.

W. Robinson, Jr.
Allegheny Town

August 25, 1826.—tf.

Damask Table Cloths.

SIX, eight and ten quarters, of any length that may be required, wove by Thomas Brown, for sale at the DOMESTIC WAREHOUSE, No. 26, Wood street. Also

Towne's Diaper Table Linen.

Orders for the above addressed to the subscriber will receive prompt attention.

GEO. COCHRAN of Richd.
March 3.—tf Agent. P. M. A.

The Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, that books will be opened at the Bookstore of H. Holdship & Son, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 24th day of March next, to receive subscriptions for the Stock in a company to be entitled "*The President, Managers and Company of the Pittsburgh and Coal Hill Turnpike Road;*" intended for the purpose of making an artificial Road from the city of Pittsburgh, to a point at or near the house of Wm. Farrow, in Pitt township, at which time and place one or more of the undersigned will attend.

WM. WILKINS,
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
WM. B. FOSTER,
PETER MOWRY,
WM. PORTER,
WM. ARTHURS,
JAMES BROWN,
} *Commis'nrs.*

Feb. 22, 1828.—tf.

THOMPSON & MILLER

Wholesale Druggists,

HAVE just received, at their Warehouse *No. 75, Wood-street, Pittsburgh*, extensive additional supplies of

DRUGS,

DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Having recently purchased the above articles in the Eastern Markets, at reduced prices, they offer them low.

Sept. 8, 1829.—wtf.

NOW OPENING,

A LARGE and extensive ASSORTMENT of

MACHINE CARDS,

From the Manufactory of J. & J. A. Smith & Co. Leicester, Mass. which with their former stock will be disposed of on the most accommodating terms. Also a lot on hand, to close consignment, which are offered at very reduced prices.

Orders for Cotton Cards will be punctually attended to.

WM. BELL, Jr. & Co.
No. 51 Wood Street.

Feb. 17, 1829—tf.

New Wholesale Store.

M. & F. TIERNAN

HAVE opened a large and extensive assortment of British India, French, and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

In M'Donald's Square, on Liberty strt. near the corner of Market and Liberty streets,

Which they purchased at the Philadelphia and New York Auctions, entirely for cash, and will sell by the package or piece at a small advance for cash or acceptances.

Pittsburgh, August 1, 1829.—1aw6mo

JUST RECEIVED,

A LARGE assortment of superior *ivory handled KNIVES and FORKS*, in sets; Nut Crackers, silver and plated Butter Knives; plated Tea and Table Spoons; plated Casters and Candlesticks; Astral, Stand, Chamber and Liverpool Lamps; superior Mantel Ornaments, &c. &c.

SAMUEL FAHNESTOCK,
Corner of Fifth & Wood streets

Pittsburgh, July 21—wtf

GEORGE A. COOK,

Agent for the Union Canal Lotteries of Penns'a,
No. 68 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

BANK NOTES, of the different states of the Union, *EXCHANGED*. Tickets in Yates & M'Intyre's Lotteries, constantly for sale.

Managers' Office, Nov. 24, 1829.

Woollen & Cotton Goods.

THE Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association have received from the manufacturers, *at reduced prices*,

Blue, Brown, Black and Mixed Broad Cloths.
Flannels assorted colors, and Cassinetts,
Plaids, Checks, Tickings, Cotton Yarn, &c.

On hand—TABLE LINEN and CARPETS.

No. 26 Wood-street,
Pittsburgh, August 4, 1829.

Pittsburgh manufactured FILES of a superior quality for sale as above.

Second Hand Clothing.

A GENERAL assortment of second Hand CLOTHING kept on hand and for sale at moderate prices, by

A. D. LEWIS,
Wood, between Second and Third Streets.

June 5—tf.

Gentlemen's Clothing also scoured in the neatest manner.

J. HANSON,

Auctioneer, and Commission Merchant,

No. 46, Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

IS now opening extensive consignments of choice seasonable
British, French, India, and Domestic

DRY GOODS:

Together with a quantity of

Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, &c.

All of which (having been selected with much care, in *Philadelphia, New-York*, and *Baltimore*,) will be sold, by *Package* or *Piece*, at *Private Sale*, on accommodating terms. Country merchants are most respectfully invited to call and examine his stock.

PUBLIC SALES continued, as usual, every *Monday* and *Thursday*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and every *Saturday evening*, at half past 6.

BOOKS.

The City Auction Room is also constantly supplied with an extensive collection of Miscellaneous, School and Blank BOOKS, which may be had at private sale at auction prices.

Pittsburgh, March 24, 1829—tf.

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.

Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING VALUABLE LANDS, late the property of John Way, Esq. deceased, are now offered *FOR SALE*, by the Executors, viz.

No. 25, Leet's District, of 200 acres, situated on the Ohio river, 20 miles from Pittsburgh. The road from Pittsburgh to Beaver passes through the improved part of this land, which abounds in coal and limestone.

No. 26, same district, adjoining No. 25, containing 200 acres of first rate land, a large portion of river bottom. The road to Beaver also passes through this tract. These two tracts are first rate land, and from their situation on the road and river, must in a few years become valuable.

No. 249, Elder's district, 200 acres, situate in Armstrong county, on Buffalo Creek, about 5 miles from Kittanning, and 35 miles from Pittsburgh. On this tract, there is a salt well 300 feet deep, with other preparations for the manufacture of salt, and a good prospect of an abundant supply of salt water, and an inexhaustible bank of coal.

☞For further particulars and terms of sale, apply to ABISHAI WAY, Merchant, Pittsburgh, or to NICHOLAS WAY, on the Beaver road, 13 miles from Pittsburgh.

December 15. 1826—tf

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable and well known property, adjoining the town of Noblestown, and distant twelve miles from the city of Pittsburgh.

There are in this tract of land 500 acres, 175 of which are cleared, and under good cultivation. It contains a fine meadow, and an excellent Apple Orchard, besides valuable coalbanks and never failing springs of good water. As a stock farm, it has but few equals.

There are erected on this property the following buildings, viz:—A *Steam Grist Mill*, with two pair of French Burrs, and one pair of country stones, together with all the appurtenances necessary for doing merchant work on a large scale; a *Saw Mill* in good working order, which is propelled by water power; *three Dwelling Houses*, and *two Barns*. The above farm is intersected by good roads for transporting produce to a market, either on the Ohio river or at Pittsburgh, and is in a wealthy neighborhood.

If this property be not sold together, it will be divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living in Pittsburgh.

SCUDDER HART.

August 7, 1829—tf

GREAT CURIOSITIES.

AT LAMBDIN'S MUSEUM.

IN addition to the usual attractions of this institution, a great number of additional curiosities have been added during the last two days: amongst wich are—

Two living *White Crows*; the *Emur*, or South American Ostrich, 5 feet 6 inches high; *Brown Tiger*, or Great American Panther; *Patagonian Penguin*; *Coatimundi*; several *Monkeys*; *two living Porcupines*; *Porcupine Fish*; *Lobster*, *3 feet long*; *Shells, Corals, &c. &c.*

The Museum is open every day, and brilliantly illuminated every evening.—Admittance 25 cents, children 12 1-2.

August 18, 1829.—tf

STRAW PAPER.

JOHN D. DAVIS, Commission Merchant, No. 45, Front street, has lately received a quantity of Medium and Crown Wrapping Paper, of a very superior quality, from the mill of Col. Wm. Magaw, which will be sold at the lowest market prices, and a liberal discount given to those taking a quantity.

Pittsburgh, December 15, 1829.—7t

PIANO FORTES.

W. R. COPPOCK respectfully invites the attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh and vicinity to three very superior toned PIANO FORTES, from the celebrated factory of Firth & Hall and John Kearsing, of New York. Two of these are of the highly improved Metallic Plate, with Detached Sounding Boards. These advantages are obvious on inspection. By the metallic plate, the instrument is calculated to remain in tune a much longer time. It allows the strings to be much shorter, and also gives a clearness and brilliancy of tone. The sounding board being entirely detached, prevents the possibility of its splitting from the effects of the climate—two grand considerations for those in this part of the country, where tuners and repairers are scarce. These instruments are selected from the factories by an eminent professor, and particular attention paid to the evenness of touch and tone, so essential to a pianoist.

The above are for sale, and warranted, at Messrs. Johnston & Stockton's Bookstore, Market street, where an assortment of the latest musical publications of New York and Boston can be had. Second hand Piano Fortes taken at a fair valuation in exchange.

☞Mr. Coppock is still continuing his instructions on the Piano Forte, with Singing, founded on the celebrated Logierian system, now so deservedly popular throughout England. Terms made known as above.

PIANO FORTES TUNED.

Orders taken for any kind of musical merchandise, either foreign or of New York manufacture, which will be sold at the original prices, with a very small advance for carriage.

December 8, 1829—tf.

TO PRINTERS.

THE subscribers, intending to discontinue the manufacture of Printing Types, after completing the founts they have already commenced, and wishing to close their establishment as early as practicable, they solicit orders from their customers and printers generally, feeling assured that they will find it to their interest to select from the stock of the subscribers, such articles as they are now or may soon be in want of.

Their stock embraces a large variety of PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL TYPES, of the various sizes from Nonpareil to Eight Lines Pica, inclusive. Also, Cuts, Borders, Brass Rules, &c.: all of which are of the best quality, made of hard metal, and put up with great care.

Terms will be favorable for approved acceptances in Baltimore, or a liberal discount for cash.

☞For sale, a second hand COLUMBIAN PRESS, (imperial size,) which will be sold a bargain. Cases, Chases, Ink, &c. will be supplied.

CHARLES CARTER & Co.
No. 17 South Calvert street, Baltimore.

December 8—wst

Pine Creek Iron Works.

For Sale,

ONE half of the well known establishment situated near the Canal, about five miles above Pittsburgh, formerly in possession of M. B. Belknap and carried on, lately, by M'Clurg & Co. and Ekin & Ledlie. The establishment is seated on an excellent tract of land of about one hundred acres, having a number of dwellings convenient to the works for manager and hands. The works are in complete order for the manufacturing and rolling of iron, and for manufacturing nails, spades, axes, hoes &c. &c. Part of the machinery may be put in motion either by steam or water power, and from the general arrangement of the whole, every description of work connected with the establishment may be well done as economically as at any other in the western country.

Apply to
JOHN D. DAVIS, } Assignees
ISAAC LIGHTNER, } of
JOHN S. RIDDLE, } Ekin & Ledlie.

March 27—tf.

For Sale.

THE THREE STORY BRICK BUILDINGS on Third Street near the corner of Market, next door to the Grocery Store of Schweppe & Horner, having convenient back buildings for the accommodation of a family and Store, and being an eligible stand for business.

Apply to
GEO. COCHRAN of Rd.
Agent No. 26 Wood Street.

Pittsburgh June 12, 1829—tf.

James Adams Jr. & Co.

GROCERS,

MARKET, BETWEEN FRONT AND WATER STREETS.

HAVING taken that large and commodious Ware-House formerly occupied by *Ekin & Ledlie*, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are just receiving and now offer for sale a choice selection of Groceries consisting of

Prime Green and Java COFFEE,
Y. Hyson, Imp'l. and Gunpowder TEA,
Pepper, Allspice, Cloves and Nutmegs,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR,
Benegal and Carracas Indigo,
Madder, Ginger, Rice &c.
Box Raisins, Figs, &c.
Warranted Genuine Havana SEGARS,
Flint's, Cabamas' & Dosamygos',
Madeira, Port, Lisbon, Teneriffe and Malaga WINES,
Brandy, H. Gin, Jamaica Spirits &c.
A few Gallons choice old champaigne Brandy of 1802.

All of which they will sell low for Cash or acceptances, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Having made arrangements for a constant supply, they respectfully solicit Country Merchants and others to favor them with a call.

April 3. 1829—tf.

S. Baird & Co.

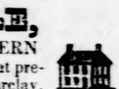
INFORM their friends and the public in general, that they have associated *W. G. Alexander*, (late clerk of Wm. Bell, Jr.) in their wholesale business at No. 106 Wood Street. The business will be conducted as heretofore, under the firm of S. BAIRD & Co. They tender their thanks to their friends for past favors and solicit a continuance.

S. Baird & Co. are now receiving a large and general assortment of EUROPEAN, INDIA AND DOMESTIC GOODS, purchased at the lowest prices in the Eastern Markets, which they will dispose of on accommodating terms, by the piece or package.

They have also a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERINGS of every description, being sole agents for the manufacturers, J. Shidle & Co.

Feb. 27—tf.

FOR SALE,



THAT well known TAVERN STAND in Union street, at present occupied by by Mr. Joseph Barclay.

Also.—LOT No. 12, Brown's plan, bounded by No. 11 O'Hara street, Bedford alley and Brown street: 28 feet in front, by 123½ feet deep.

For further particulars please apply to the subscriber, corner of Water street and Cherry alley.

JAMES SCOTT.

Pittsburgh, June 23, 1829.—wtf.

ARTHUR TAPPAN & CO.

No. 122 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK,

HAVING enlarged their Store, intend keeping a large and complete assortment of

EUROPEAN AND INDIA SILK GOODS,

at all seasons of the year; and, particularly, they will make arrangements to have a full supply *early in January next*, for spring sales. They also keep large supplies of *LEGHORN HATS, SILK AND COTTON UMBRELLAS, and PARASOLS*. They invite merchants from the Western States generally, and especially those who have not been accustomed to visit New York regularly, to examine their goods before making spring purchases.

Without making invidious comparisons between New York and other cities, it may be stated that a large proportion of the goods imported into the United States are consigned to this city, whence they are afterwards sold into the different states; and that the Packets from France and England arrive almost every week. It is obvious, therefore, that it is for the interest of respectable merchants to visit this place, for the purpose of examining into the state of the market, before making their spring and fall purchases.

Liberal credits will be given, and notes will be taken, payable at the Banks in the vicinity of purchasers.

☞Merchants bringing respectable letters will be introduced to the best houses in this city, so as to be able to make up entire assortments in every branch of business.

December 1, 1829—2m.

COMMISSION HOUSE,

ST. LOUIS.

THE subscribers, late from Florence, Alabama, have rented the large Stone Warehouse, at the steam boat landing, next building to Messrs. Hill & M'Gunnegle, for the purpose of transacting a general *Commission Business*, under the firm of SPROULE & BUCHANAN. They will strictly attend to all business committed to their care, and are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments.

GEORGE SPROULE,
ANDREW BUCHANAN.

Dec. 15.—4m

Superior Business Stands

FOR SALE.

THOSE two elegant brick dwelling houses and stores, No. 108 & 110, Market street, opposite the Allegheny bridge: one lately occupied by James Kerr, and the other, at present, by J. Shea & Co. Payments very accommodating.

Apply to
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 15, 1829.—tf

European & American Agency;

More particularly with Great Britain and Ireland.

THE UNDERSIGNED intends, as usual, to leave Pittsburgh, Pa. on the first day of March, and sail from New York on the first day of April next, on an ELEVENTH TOUR, through Great Britain and Ireland, transacting every description of business, as a

GENERAL AGENT.

And return to Pittsburgh, in November, 1830.

Many years ago, he made extensive arrangements, whereby money remittances can be made and received to and from upwards of five hundred cities and towns on the continent of Europe, viz: in France, Holland, Switzerland, Italy, &c. &c.

In England, Scotland, and Ireland, legacies and hereditary property recovered and received: Lands, Houses and Tenements sold; claims, debts, dues, demands, inheritances and rents collected; estates managed; stocks and all kinds of reversionary property sold; dividends of bank annuities received; voting in the choice of assignees; receiving dividend and signing certificate; acting as commissioner in taking the acknowledgment of fines and recoveries; examining witnesses under commission; procuring all kinds of documents; comparing and cross comparing same, if necessary, and proving them in evidence, on trial; witnessing the execution of deeds and memorials thereof, so that they can be registered according to act of Parliament; making searches of all kinds in public offices; proving the identity and existence of Cestuy que Vies, or lives of leases of lands; procuring and receiving the consignment of goods and vessels, &c. &c.

If it is required, reference can be given, in every part of the U. S. and every information may be obtained, by post paid letters, addressed,

"JAMES STUART,
European Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa."

P. S.—Two hundred acres of first rate land, near Mayville, Chautauque county, N. Y. 160 acres, do. near Cambridge, in Guernsey county, Ohio; and, four beautiful lots, on which is erected a comfortable dwelling house, in the town of Mercer, Pa. for sale low. J. S.

☞The Brownsville Galaxy, Wheeling Gazette, Washington Examiner, Kittanning Columbian, Mercer Press, Butler Repository, Erie Gazette, Meadville Messenger, Steubenville Herald, New Lisbon Palladium, Greensburgh Gazette, and Uniontown Democrat, will each insert the above to the amount of two dollars, and forward their accounts to this office.

December 8, 1829.—tf.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE, That we have applied by petition to the judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Allegheny, for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of Insolvent Debtors; and the Court have appointed the 18th day of January next for the hearing of us and our creditors, at the Court-House in the city of Pittsburgh; at which time and place you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be discharged.

ISAAC CONRAD,
Blacksmith, Northern Liberties.
JOHN SWAGLEY,
Grinder, Pitt township.

Jannary 1, 1830—3t.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL persons who have been indebted to the subscriber for a longer period than 6 months, are hereby required to come forward and settle the same, on or before the first day of April next.—All accounts which remain unsettled on that day, will be placed in the hands of Alderman Lowrie, for collection. ALFRED LOYD.

A. LOYD has on hand a general assortment of

SADDLERY,

Which he will sell on as reasonable terms as they can be procured elsewhere. Dec. 22—6

MANAGERS' OFFICE, PITTSBURGH.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 1 for 1830, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, 23d JANUARY, 1830 YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty number Lottery—Nine Drawn Ballots.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS for $5

SCHEME.			
1 prize of	$15,000	is	$15,000
1	6,000		6,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	3,000		3,000
1	2,025		2,025
5	1,000		5,000
5	500		2,500
5	400		2,000
10	300		3,000
10	200		2,000
20	150		3,000
24	100		2,400
51	70		3,570
51	60		3,060
51	50		2,550
51	40		2,040
102	30		3,060
1530	10		15,300
11475	5		75,375
13395 prizes			$136,880
20825 prizes—34220 tickets.			

WHOLE TICKETS $5.

Halves - $2 50 | Quarters - $1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid,) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer.

Cash advanced for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Pittsburgh, January 8, 1830.

Eatables, Queensware, Groceries, &c.

JUST received, a few bushels fine Peeled Peaches; a quantity of Dried Peaches, Apples, and Beans; do. Onions; Green Apples, by the barrel; fine Table and Kitchen Salt; 5 crates and 10 small Packages, assorted Queensware and Glassware; 50 kegs assorted Juniata Nails and Cavendish and other Tobacco; a choice assortment of Groceries; Cotton Yarn, Candlewick, Domestic Muslins; Rag and Venitian Carpetings; fine rectified Cider and Cider-Wine, by the barrel or retail, for Cookery.

Also, expected in a few days, from Philadelphia, an excellent assortment of Bleached Muslins, &c. &c. All which will be sold on accommodating terms for Cash or Clover-seed, Bees-wax, or other good Produce. ISAAC HARRIS.

N. B.—The subscriber wants money very much to meet his engagements; persons indebted will confer a great favor by immediate payment; and for cash I will sell low. I. H.

January 8, 1829.—3t

NOTICE.

THE public are cautioned not to credit any person whatever, on my account, unless on a written order from myself.

JOSEPH KERR,
Jan. 5—3t In the Diamond.

FOR SALE LOW,

A GRAY MARE, six years old next spring. She is an excellent traveller, and warranted sound in every respect. Inquire of

O. ORMSBY GREGG,
No. 28 Water Street, between Market and Ferry.

December 25, 1829.—3t.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.

W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

31 BALES ALABAMA COTTON
15,000 lbs. PIG LEAD
3,000 lbs. BAR do.

20 bls. No. 2 MACKEREL, (1829)
25 do. MOLASSES
For sale by
M'Kee, Clarke & Co.

January 5, 1830—6t

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set; together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE,*

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son*, a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

January 1, 1830.—tf

STOP THE THIEF.

ON the 22d of December last, a French boy, about 15 years of years of age, dressed in a brown surtout coat, hired from the subscriber a brown horse, about thirteen hands high, with no particular mark, except a bit out of one of his eyelids; about eight years old; trots and canters. He stated that he only wanted to ride into the country about three miles; since that time the subscriber has heard nothing of him.

Ten Dollars will be paid for his apprehension, and the same sum for the return of the horse, or Twenty Dollars for both.

PIERCE BRANNAN,
Livery Stable, next door to the Pittsburgh Bank.

January 5—3t

INFORMATION WANTED.

THE subscriber is anxious to receive information of the residence of JOHN GARNER. Mr. Garner was formerly a Jeweller and Silversmith by trade, but subsequently followed merchandising. He is a tolerably tall, fair-skinned, blue eyed, genteel looking man, about 45 years of age. He has resided at Bowling Green and Louisville, Ky. Cincinnati, Ohio, Bloomington, Indiana, and at Nashville and Knoxville, Tennessee. He is believed to have resided, latterly, in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Any person knowing the present residence of Mr. Garner, will confer a great favor by communicating the information to the subscriber, at Kingston, in Tennessee. HENRY WELCKER.

Jan. 5, 1830—3t

Poetry.

From the Literary Souvenir.

THE NEGLECTED CHILD.

I never was a favorite;—
My mother never smiled
On me, with half the tenderness
That blessed her fairer child;
I've seen her kiss my sister's cheek
While fondled on her knee;
I've turned away to hide my tears,—
There was *no* kiss for me!

And yet I strove to please, with all
My little store of sense;
I *strove* to please, and infancy
Can rarely give offence:
But when *my* artless efforts met
A cold, ungentle check;
I did not dare to throw myself
In tears upon her neck.

How blessed are the beautiful!
Love watches o'er their birth;
Oh beauty! in my nursery
I learned to know thy worth;—
For even *there*, I often felt
Forsaken and forlorn:
And wished—for others wished it too—
I never had been born!

I am sure I was affectionate,—
But in my sister's face,
There was a look of love that claimed
A smile or an embrace.
But when *I* raised my lip to meet
The pressure children prize,
None knew the feelings of my heart,—
They spake not in my eyes.

But oh! that heart too keenly felt
The anguish of neglect:
I saw my sister's lovely form
With gems and roses decked:
I did not covet *them;* but oft,
When wantonly reproved,
I envied her the privilege
Of being so beloved.

But soon a time of triumph came,
A time of sorrow too.—
For sickness o'er my sister's form
Her venom'd mantle threw—
The features once so beautiful
Now wore the hue of death;
And former friends shrank fearfully
From her infectious breath.

'Twas then, unwearied day and night
I watched beside her bed,
And fearlessly upon my breast
I pillowed her poor head.
She lived!—she loved me for my care:
My grief was at an end;
I was a lonely being once,
But now I *have* a friend!

Miscellany.

MEMORIAL.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, the undersigned would respectfully represent—

That the relations between the government of the United States, and the Indians living on their own lands within our national limits, are now in such a state, as not only to make it proper that the people generally should address themselves to the Federal Legislature on the subject, but, in the judgment of your memorialists, it has become the imperious duty of all good citizens, who have a just view of the matter, to cause their voice to be heard in our national councils.

Unless your memorialists totally misapprehend the meaning of several public documents, which have proceeded from the government within a few months past, it countenances the doctrine, that Indian nations, though still remaining as separate communities, and residing on lands received from their ancestors, and never alienated, are destitute of any valid claim to the territory which they inhabit, and lie entirely at the mercy of the States within whose conventional limits they happen to fall. To your memorialists this doctrine appears in a high degree alarming, as, unless they are entirely mistaken, it is subversive of the plainest principles of justice, and, if followed out, in all its legitimate consequences, would make force the first and only arbiter between separate communities: and of course would bring every weak community under the domination of its powerful neighbor.

The four Southwestern tribes of Indians, viz: the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, and Creeks, are estimated by the Secretary of War, in his late report, to contain 75,000 souls, all of them residing within the chartered limits of particular members of our Union. According to the doctrine promulgated by the President of the United States, the Legislatures of these members of our Union have the right of bringing the abovementioned tribes under the jurisdiction of State laws, and of confiscating their lands and dividing them among the whites; thus, at a single stroke, reducing independent tribes to a state of vassalage, and subjecting them, without their consent, and against their protestation and remonstrance, to a system of legislation under which it will be impossible for them to live, and which, if we may judge from all the specimens that have yet been given, will be formed with a particular view to driving them into exile, or insuring their speedy extinction.

Such an usurpation of power, exerted by the strong over the weak, and such a division of property rapaciously snatched from the real owners, would appear to your memorialists to be acts of enormous injustice; such acts as have very rarely been perpetrated by nations calling themselves civilized, and professing to pay a decent respect to their own reputation. This is the opinion which we are compelled to form, on looking at the principles of natural justice, independent of all positive agreements or compacts.

It surely cannot be necessary, however, to recall to the recollection of Congress the various treaties, which have been made with these Indian nations, from the first establishment of colonies in the southern states to the year 1827, when the last treaty was made with the Creeks. In all these compacts, some of which are found in almost every volume of our national statutes, the Indians were admitted to have a national character, and a property in all lands within their territorial limits. As to a national character, it is implied in the very transaction of being a party to a negotiation, and can never afterwards be denied by the other party. If the government of the United States should now proceed upon the ground that Indians have no title to the land on which they were born, which has always been in their possession, and which has been expressly admitted to belong to them, the people of the United States bring upon themselves the double reproach of overstepping the bounds of justice, in as clear a case as can possibly be conceived, and of disregarding the most solemn treaty stipulations, frequently repeated, and many times acknowledged, by the highest departments of our government. Such a reproach, from which it will be impossible, as your memorialists apprehend, to clear the government and people of the United States, cannot be regarded otherwise than as a great public calamity. On this account, your memorialists feel bound to call the attention of Congress to a more detailed statement of the two claims, by which the southwestern tribes now hold the lands in their possession, viz. immemorial occupancy, and the acknowledgment and guaranty of the United States.

That the aboriginal inhabitants of this continent were, at the time when it was discovered by Europeans, in actual possession of territory, in almost every part of North America, cannot be questioned. That no part was left vacant, or unoccupied by human beings, your memorialists would not undertake to assert. Nor is it necessary to fix precisely what might be called an actual possession of territory by Indians. It will be sufficient for the decision of all practical questions on this subject, if we say, that Indian nations were respectively in actual possession of all lands on which they had their usual residence, and of all lands from which, by their frequent presence or by occasional force, they excluded other Indian nations. That a similar possession has always been considered good and valid, in the old world, is too clear to admit of a question. When ancient writers speak of the acknowledged limits of Gaul, Belgium, or Scythia, they are not to be understood as saying, that every square mile within these limits contained the domicil of original inhabitants. The Scythians were in actual possession of all the territory from which, by their own residence, or the power of their arms, they constantly excluded other nations. There may be, and doubtless are, many thousands of square miles within the present limits of Russia, which do not contain the domicil of a single human being; who can say, that these regions are not in the possession of that power? In all similar cases, the manner in which territory shall be occupied, or left unoccupied, is a question to be settled by the possessor, and not by strangers.

In the beginning the Creator of the world gave to man dominion over the earth. As the human race became numerous, particular communities of men took possession of particular portions of territory, to the exclusion of other communities. This occupancy was the origin of title to land, as possessed and enjoyed by communities, and as possessed in severalty by individuals of the same community. As occupancy is the first, immemorial occupancy is the best of titles, and is declared to be so, in our elementary law books. The assignee of a title to land transmitted by immemorial occupancy can not have a better title than his granter; and, as there may be a flaw in the grant, it is clearly possible he may have a worse one.

On this ground of immemorial occupancy, the Cherokees, Creeks, Chickasaws, and Choctaws now stand. Of all parts of their present territory they have been, and are, in actual possession; and from all parts they have excluded, and now exclude, all persons, of whatever color or origin, except the members of their own communities, and such other individuals as they have permitted to reside within their respective limits.—Over the whole territory, of which they are thus in possession, they have exercised, and now exercise, the right of sovereignty or government; and have never been, for a moment, under any government but their own. The accuracy of this statement cannot be denied; nor can it be pretended, that these have, in any manner whatever, either alienated their land, or surrendered their right of self-government.

To assert that the charters of European monarchs, or the compacts of neighboring states with each other, can, by imaginary limits, or by lines of latitude and longitude, divest the original inhabitants of their lands, without their own consent, would be childish: and we believe that no such doctrine has been asserted by any respectable monarch, or governor, or defended by any respectable writer, on this side of the dark ages.

Should it be said, that the admission, that the Indians have any right to the lands which they occupy, might consign immense regions to perpetual barbarism, and leave them comparatively destitute of inhabitants, there are two answers at hand.

The first is, *Let justice be done.* We need not fear the consequences of doing right; while the consequences of deliberately doing wrong will inevitably be disastrous. If we are to be justified in taking lands from the Indians on the ground that we can make a better use of them than will probably be made by the present owners, why may not the more populous nations of Europe demand at least a million of square miles of territory, within what we claim to be our national limits, for the purpose of relieving themselves of some millions of their superabundant population?

The second answer is, that there never has been, and never will be, any practical difficulty, unless as a consequence of unjust claims on the part of Europeans, and their descendants. The Indians have always been willing to sell a reasonable portion of their lands for a reasonable compensation; and it is impossible to doubt, that if the whites should invariably hereafter act towards them upon the principle of doing to them as we would wish that they, in a reverse of circumstances, should do to us, every fair and honorable arrangement can be made, as the actual necessities of either party becomes manifest.

Your memorialists therefore conceive, that the Indians have a perfect claim to their lands, on the broad principles of natural justice.

Nor is their claim doubtful, on the score of acknowledged right, or conventional stipulation.

At the first settlement of the Anglo American Colonies, the natives were universally admitted by the emigrants to have a title to the countries which they inhabited or frequented. Nay more, the emigrants not only received grants from the natives, but pleaded importunately for such grants as a favor, and presented many honest and imposing arguments, on the ground of mutual benefit; and especially of benefits to be conferred on Indians themselves, by means of commerce, agriculture, civilization and Christianity.—The whole range of the Atlantic coast from the gulf of the St. Lawrence to the gulf of Mexico, was settled on these terms. Your memorialists are not aware of there having been the slightest difference in the doctrines held respecting the original right of the Indians by the pilgrims of Massachusetts, the Dutch burghers of New York, the Swedes of the Delaware, the great founder of Pennsylvania, the Catholics of Maryland, the churchmen of Jamestown, and the charitable corporation, of which Oglethorpe was the agent at Savannah. It is believed that all held the same language. All admitted the Indians to be the rightful occupants of the soil, and that they had, (to use the words of Chief Justice Marshall,) "a legal, as well as just claim to retain possession of it, and to use it according to their own discretion." All treated with the chiefs, as having a right to speak for the several communities of natives; and therefore acknowledged the national character of these communities. All gave a consideration for the lands which they received as grantees, which could be nothing less, in the circumstances of the case, than a recognition of title in the original possessors. All agreed upon lines of demarkation; and therefore admitted that the Indians had a right to lands on the other side of those lines.—All the colonists solemnly engaged that they would not encroach upon Indian limits; and that, in future purchases of land, the new settlers would submit their proposals to the unbiassed decision of the Indian councils; and would never take possession of land belonging to Indians, except with the consent of the rightful owners. On these terms were the first settlements made without a single exception. On no other terms could a settlement have been made by the small bands of feeble colonists; and for more than a hundred years the new settlements would have been exposed to utter ruin, if the Indians had been frankly told, that they had no right to the lands in their possession, and that the whites might lawfully seize all these lands, as soon as they should be strong enough to do it.

The result of wars between the whites and Indians may fairly be laid out of the case; for all these wars had some other origin than the claim to assert the right of discovery at the point of the sword.

With several nations of Indians, peace was preserved without interruption for more than a hundred years before the revolution, and has been continued, in like manner, down to the present day. During all this lapse of years, the Indians were treated as our faithful allies, and tried friends: and were often expressly, and always implicitly, acknowledged to have a perfect right to the lands within their territorial limits, both in regard to soil and sovereignty.

At the commencement of the revolutionary struggle, the Congress of the confederate states appeared before the Indian nations earnestly beseeching them to remain neuter during the war, and solemnly pledging the public faith, in that hour of distress, that if the Indians would only assert their national rights of neutrality, the United States would respect those rights, and would guaranty to the Indians their soil and sovereignty for ever. In the darkest moments of the doubtful controversy, such a compact was formed; and there is no pretence that it has ever been violated by the weaker party.

Your memorialists now beg leave to call the attention of Congress to the relations, which have always subsisted between Georgia and the Creek and Cherokee nations of Indians. At the first settlement of Savannah by a charitable corporation, which afterwards became a colony, a small portion of land was solicited from the natives as a favor, and for reasons grounded upon benefits to be conferred on the natives themselves. A grant was made of such lands, as the original inhabitants had no occasion to use, with the express reservation that not a single new town should be settled by whites, unless with the consent of the Indians. When this grant was made, the chiefs of the Creek nation, out of abundant caution, solemnly protested, that they were the rightful owners of the Atlantic coast, from the Savannah to the St. Johns, with the neighboring islands, and the interior to the mountains; and that they were, and had been, in actual possession, as they could show by the heaps of bones of invaders slain in battle. Treaties were repeatedly made between the colony of Georgia and Indian nations residing within the chartered limits of that colony; and always upon the ground of the distinct national character of the Indians, and of their rights of soil and sovereignty within their national limits.

So late as the years 1785 and 1786, Georgia, then an independent state, made treaties upon the same bases; her chief magistrate, and most eminent men, being the negotiators. These treaties, thus made by Georgia as an independent state, are not alleged to have been violated by the Cherokees, and are, to this moment, as your memorialists conceive, binding upon Georgia in honor, law, and conscience, except so far as they have been superseded by subsequent treaties made between the Cherokees and the government of the United States.

Nothing more need be said of the Creeks, as they have recently ceded to the United States for the use of Georgia, such part of their country as falls within the chartered limits of that state.

By the federal constitution, the treaty making power was expressly given to the general government, and that the several states were expressly inhibited from exercising it. Soon after the federal government went into operation, our public relations with the Indians underwent a thorough examination and revisal. Your memorialists have not learned that a doubt arose in the mind of an individual, whether these relations came within the scope of the powers given to the general government. At any rate, if a question arose, it was settled by the President and Senators of the United States, whose decision, in this case, must be final and conclusive, unless we resort to the absurd supposition, that there is some other body, beside the President and Senate, which has an appellate jurisdiction over treaties, which other body must therefore be the real depository of the treaty making power.

The first treaty made with the Indians, by the President and Senate of the United States, was negociated with the Creeks, in the city of N. York, under the eyes of General Washington and his very able cabinet. The great principles of our relations with the Indians, as they had previously existed, were now fully acknowledged and settled. The national character of the Indian communities was admitted. The great attributes of national sovereignty were exercised by the Indian chiefs, in the name and behalf of their people. Reciprocal stipulations were made. The Indians consented to the relation of independent allies; and the United States guaranteed to them an inviolable territory, which territory was stipulated to be not under the jurisdiction of the United States, nor under the jurisdiction of any particular state. The whole negociation proceeded upon the basis, that the Indians had a government always in existence; and, as their territory was admitted to be not under the jurisdiction of the United States, it was agreed that they should deliver up criminals, "who should take refuge in their nation."

In the subsequent treaties with the Indians, the same principles were followed. No fewer than sixteen compacts, including one under the old confederation, have been made between the United States and the Cherokee nation. By the treaty of Holston, in 1791, ratified by General Washington, the Cherokees received a solemn guaranty of their territory, and a new description of national limits. By the first treaty of Tellico, in 1798, ratified by Mr. Adams, the guaranty was repeated, and expressly extended without limitation of time. By the third treaty of Tellico, in 1805, ratified by Mr. Jefferson, the former treaties were expressly recognized and continued in force. By the second treaty of Washington, in 1815, ratified by Mr. Madison, it appears to have been admitted by all parties, that a state cannot lawfully get possession of Indian territory, lying within the chartered limits, except by means of the treaty-making power of the United States. By the treaty of the Cherokee Agency, negociated by General Jackson, in 1817, and ratified by Mr. Monroe, and by the fourth treaty of Washington, negociated by Mr. Calhoun, in 1819, also ratified by Mr. Monroe, permanent arrangements were made for the perpetual residence of the greater part of the Cherokee nation on their present territory; and into the last of these treaties the intercourse law of the United States was ingrafted; thus affording a pledge that the power of the national government should always be extended to preserve the territory of the Cherokees inviolate. In all these treaties the whole fabric rests upon the assumption, that the transactions took place between separate communities. It is implied, in a vast variety of forms, that the Cherokee nation had a government of its own; that this government exercised a rightful authority within certain territorial limits; and that the soil and sovereignty within these limits belonged to the Cherokees, and could not be taken from them without their consent. These treaties were fortified by laws of Congress, made in pursuance of the above mentioned stipulations; and have been regarded as sacred by all branches of the general and state governments, till within a very recent period.

Your memorialists cannot avoid the conclusion, that the bringing of state laws to bear upon the Cherokees, without their consent; or the division of their lands among the citizens of any state; or the compelling of the Cherokees to remove, by undue solicitation, threats, or force, would be a violation of as plain stipulations as the English language contains; that it would bring great and lasting disgrace upon our country; and would expose us, as a people, to the judgment of Heaven.

We would, therefore, respectfully, but earnestly, implore the two Houses of Congress to interpose, in such manner as may be within the scope of their legitimate powers, and save the nation, by prompt and decisive measures, from the calamity that hangs over it. From the origin of our national existence, as your memorialists believe, the government of the United States has never been charged with disregarding the obligations of good faith. But, unless the treaties with the Cherokees are observed, according to the natural construction of the language, such a charge will be inevitable, and will be sustained by the decision of an impartial world. From so indelible a stigma may our national character be preserved.

By the solemn nature of every treaty negociated by our national authority;—by the tender recollections of our ancestors, who sought a resting place in the western continent from the oppression of unjust and arbitrary governments;—by the unsullied glory of Washington, the father of his country, who, with his fellow patriots, in the infancy of our national government, gave the most deliberate assurances to the red men of the forest, that the general government should extend to them a truly parental care, and that the engagements of the government with the Indians should be honorably fulfilled, according to the understanding of the parties;—by a regard for the reputation of our public agents, who, during a period of forty years, have ratified the documents of precisely the same character, purporting to be national treaties, but now threatened to be cancelled;—by that sympathy with the weak and defenceless, which spontaneously arises in every generous and honorable mind;—by that abhorrence which every upright legislator will feel at the suggestion of measures that rest upon brute force, and disregard the claims of justice;—by the dread of incurring reproach from the wise and good, in remote countries and distant ages;—and above all, by the apprehension of the Divine displeasure, which will not fail to punish a nation, that, unmindful of its engagements, and swayed by motives of local interest and narrow policy, disregard the cries of the oppressed, and the suffering of the helpless;—by all these considerations, your memorialists entreat your honorable body to interpose and save the Cherokees from such injustice and oppression, as can hardly fail of accomplishing their ruin, and of bringing opprobrium and perpetual shame upon our country:—

And your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

Signed by order, and on behalf of the meeting,

JOHN TRUMBULL, *Chairman.*

PETER SHARPE, } *Secretaries.*
JOHN TORREY, }
New York, 28th December, 1829.

The following resolution was passed at the same meeting:—

Resolved, That it be recommended to our fellow citizens, in all parts of the country, to petition Congress on behalf of the Cherokees, and other southwestern tribes of Indians, that they may be sustained in the undisturbed enjoyment of their national and social rights, and that the honor and good faith of this nation may be preserved.

Independence of Indian communities.—The Massachusetts Journal, in commenting upon the doctrines of the present administration respecting the condition, *as nations*, of the Indians, makes this statement:

The State of Massachusetts has not even to this day, extended her laws over the little remnant of Indians, and half-bloods, who still remain within her limits, and speak and read *her* language, although the line of their Sachems is extinguished, and all government, except by their customs, by voluntary compact, like that of the Cherokees, and by regulations, which at their special request, on the failure of their hereditary chiefs, the state has occasionally made for them. It is but three years since I was present among the Indians at Gayhead, on the island of Martha's Vineyard, and heard some of the most sober and industrious lament that the laws of Massachusetts were not so far extended to them, that no person could sell spirituous liquors *unless he had a license*; but without special enactment it was, and is, and ever has been perfectly understood, that the laws of Massachusetts never were and never could be extended over the Indians, few as they are, who remain within her limits.

These Gayhead Indians, although they are Christians, and have by voluntary compact adopted many of the forms of town government, which prevail in Massachusetts; and although they see clearly and feel sensibly the need of *some* of our laws, are still so attached,—even in their fallen state, their language gone; their gods discredited, and their chiefs extinguished,—to their ancient laws and customs, that they have not seen fit to ask nor except a code from Massachusetts. There is a code in operation in another tribe, at whose request it was framed and enacted, which contains a provision that it may be extended over the Gayhead tribe, whenever, at a town meeting duly called, a *majority* of them shall vote in favor of adopting it. *They have not yet thought proper to adopt it*, and are still governed by their Indian laws or customs, hold their property in *joint tenancy*, are subject to no taxes but what themselves impose, to no military duty, maintain no highways, give nothing for the support of public worship, unless they choose, and hire an Indian, or a white man, or neither, to keep school, as they think proper. The same, or substantially the same state of things will be found to exist among the Penobscot and Seneca tribes in Maine and N. York, to which the President, unfortunately for the credit of his message and of the country, alludes, in that humiliating passage, which justifies the extraordinary conduct and pretensions of Georgia and other states. The assumptions in regard to those tribes are all erroneous.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

Mr. Poulson:—As the substance called Caoutchouc, or India Rubber, has come into general use as a covering for the feet; and has been recently, by Mr. Hancock, of London, inflated into films with a view to its further employments in the arts; and as Dr. Mitchell, of this city, has subsequently blown small bottles of this substance into balloons of considerable size, we give the following history of its properties; presuming that though the knowledge may be common-place to the scientific world, it will not be uninteresting to the general reader. The account is taken from Dr. Franklin Bache's excellent system of Chemistry, published in this city in the year 1819.—"This peculiar substance first came into notice about the beginning of the last century. Some account of it was sent, in 1736, to the French Academy, by Condamine, one of the Academicians who went to South America to measure a degree of the meridian. It is the product, principally, of two trees of South America, the Havea Caoutchouc, and Jatropha Elastica. When these trees are punctured they yield a milky juice, which, by exposure to the air, lets fall a concrete substance—this substance is Caoutchouc; Caoutchouc is a soft and pliable substance, destitute of taste or smell, and exceedingly elastic and adhesive; when perfectly pure, it is white. In its common state it has a blackish color, owing to the manner in which it is dried: this consists in spreading a thin layer of the milky juice over a mould formed of clay, and then exposing it to the action of smoke, which gives it a thin coating of soot.—Another layer of the juice is then applied, and dried in the same way; and so on for a number of layers, until the coat has the requisite thickness. Caoutchouc is not altered by exposure to the air. It is perfectly insoluble in water; but if boiled for some time in this liquid it becomes somewhat transparent, owing to the abstraction of the sooty matter, and so soft, that *two pieces, when pressed together, may be welded into one.* This property, which it possesses, enables the artist to form tubes of it with facility, for if a slip of it, of uniform thickness, be wound spirally around a glass or metallic rod, so that its edges touch accurately, and then boiled for some time in water, the whole will agglutinate so as to form a tube. Caoutchouc is insoluble in alcohol. *Ether*, however, disolves it, if it be previously subjected to washing, which operation seems to act by separating a portion of alcohol, and substituting for it a small quantity of water; from this solution the Caoutchouc may be obtained by evaporation unaltered; and hence, by taking advantage of this menstruum, it may be formed into different instruments. It is soluble, without alteration, also, in rectified petroleum. In *volatile oils* it disolves; but when obtained again, by evaporation from them, it is altered in its properties, being rendered glutinous, and consequently unfit for most of the uses to which it is applied. W.

From the Philadelphia Morning Journal.

Amongst the extraordinary passages in the works of Mr. Jefferson, we find the following entry in his Journal of February 1, 1800 (vol. iv. 512:)

"Doctor Rush tells me that he had it from Asa Green, that when the clergy addressed Gen. Washington on his departure from the Government, it was observed in their consultation, that he had never, on any occasion, said a word to the public which showed a belief in the Christian religion, and they thought they should so pen their address as to force him at length to declare publicly, whether he was a Christian or not. They did so.—However, he observed, the old fox was too cunning for them. He answered every article of their address particularly, except that, which he passed over without notice. Rush observes, he never did say a word on the subject in any of his public papers, except in his valedictory letter to the Governors of the States, when he resigned his commission in the army, wherein he speaks of "the benign influence of the Christian religion."

"I know that Gouverneur Morris, who pretended to be in his secrets, and believed himself to be so, has often told me that General Washington believed no more of that system than he himself did."

This imputation on the character of Washington is supported by evidence about as strong as that which accused him of British predilections.—The negative testimony alluded to in the above extract, is incorrectly stated. In the circular letter spoken of, there are two decided expressions, which contradict the whole charge. Speaking of the conjuncture of auspicious circumstances under which the Republic rose, the General says:

"The free cultivation of letters, the unbounded extension of commerce, the progressive refinement of manners, the growing liberality of sentiment, *and above all, the pure and benign light of revelation*, have had a meliorating influence on mankind, and increased the blessings of society."

This is the passage which Mr. Jefferson misquieted; the same letter closes with a supplication for the divine blessings on the States, the final petition in which is,

"That He would most graciously be pleased to dispose us all to do justice, to love mercy, and to demean ourselves with that charity, humility, and pacific temper of mind, which were the characteristics of the *Divine Author of our blessed religion;* without an humble imitation of whose example in those things we can never hope to be a happy nation."

Even on the improbable supposition that such a design as is alleged to have dictated the address of the clergy was really contemplated, the General could not have imagined, that a formal avowal of his Christianity was expected by a body of men, who knew that he was a punctual attendant upon Christian worship, in the same city with themselves, and had constantly, in his important public communications employed the most devout expressions. Still less could he have suspected any covert motive of that kind, when the clerical addressers declared that "as ministers of the Gospel of Christ, we are more immediately bound to acknowledge the countenance which you have uniformly given to his holy religion."

It would occupy more space than the subject requires, to compare the address and answer with the allegations which Mr. Jefferson seems to have credited. We believe every intelligent reader will find the whole charge fully disproved by those very papers. And with respect to the secret intentions of the clergymen, we have reason to think that one of the surviving members of that body will shortly give his testimony on the subject. Mr. Jefferson may have recorded Dr. Rush's observation, and appended the coincident declaration of Mr. Morris, without intending to intimate a belief in their correctness, but, disseminated as they will now be, it is important that their possible evil tendency should be counteracted.

[The address of the Clergy was presented March, 3, 1797, which, with the General's reply, may be found in the papers of the day.]

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.

Extract of a letter from Bluff Dale, Green county, Illinois, dated Nov. 24, 1829.

"On the afternoon of Wednesday last, Major Stephen W. Spencer was summoned home from this place, where he is erecting Mills on Apple Creek, near the place, to witness one of the most distressing scenes that ever agonized a parent's heart. His daughter, Eliza Maria, an interesting little girl, between seven and eight years of age, had been mortally burnt at school, attended with circumstances little less distressing than the fatal event itself. On the afternoon of that day, while standing near the fire with several others, her clothes caught fire. After making several unsuccessful efforts to *unpin* her clothes, during which time the screams of the burning child were heart rending, the teacher carried her to a mud-puddle at some distance from the house, and extinguished the flames by rolling her in it. By this time, all her clothes were burnt off, except a narrow strip of the fore part of her dress, and the remains of a belt that held it on. In this deplorable condition the Teacher, instead of conveying her to the house of one of the neighbors who lived near by, sent her home on foot, attended only by a *child*, while he *continued his school as usual*.—Humanity has not yet quite forsaken the earth. This poor little tottering victim was overtaken by a stranger who was travelling that way. He instantly dismounted from his horse, took her up gently in his arms and bore her to her father's. His name is unknown, but his act of kindness, worthy of the Good Samaritan, will long be remembered. The day was extremely cold and raw, and the distance more than a mile, in which her burns, after being rolled in the mud-puddle, were exposed naked to the cold air. Long before she reached home, she was seized with a shaking like that of a most violent fit of the ague: it proved to be the chill of death, for every effort to render her warm was unavailing, and she expired early the next morning."

Influence of Light on Color.—It frequently happens in America, that clouds and rain obscure the atmosphere for several days together, and that during this time buds of entire forests expand themselves into leaves. These leaves assume a pallid hue till the sun appears, when within the short period of six hours of clear sky and bright sunshine, their color is changed to a beautiful green. A writer in Silliman's *Journal* mentions a forest on which the sun had not shone during twenty days. The leaves, during this period, had expanded to their full size, but were almost white. One forenoon the sun began to shine in full brightness. "The color of the forest absolutely changed so fast that we could perceive its progress. By the middle of the afternoon the whole of these extensive forests, many miles in length, presented their usual summer dress."—*Silliman's Jour.* xii. p. 124.

Pittsburgh Prices Current.

(Corrected weekly by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.)

Ashes, pot,	lb. 4½ a 5	steel, co. lb.	8 a 9†
pearl	6	sad irons	6cts†
sc. salts	4 a 4½	Lead, in pigs	3½a4†
black salts	3 a 3½†	bars	4½a5†
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$3†
Augers, qr.	6 a 7†	dry, lb.	12†
Alum,	6	Shot, all si.	6½ a 7
Bacon, lb.	5 a 6†	Leather, sole	23 a 25†
Butter, keg,	8	upper, doz.	$30a36§
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	40 a 50†	calf skins,	15 a 24§
Beans, sh. bush.	75 a $1§	Lard	6 a 7§
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2 1-2 a 3†
w. crack. bbl.	5 a 6†	Molasses,	34 a 38†
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Ju. bra. 10d	6½†
Coals, bush.	4½ a 5†	8	6½†
Candles, lb.	9	6	7½†
Copperas	3½ a 3½†	4	8½†
Cheese	6½ a 7†	other	6 a 7½†
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11§	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	62½a65§
Irwin's	9a15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20*
Coffee, g. in bgs.	13a15†	Onions, bushl.	15
Cotton Woo:	8½ a 9†	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110†	cap, No. 1, rm.	$3½a3¾†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2	2¾ a 3½†
3-4 Plaids, n. l. y.	10a11†	No. 3	2½ a 2¾†
4-4 Checks	12a14†	letter	2½ a 3†
3-4 Stripes	10a11†	crown wrap.	1 37
Cot. yarn, lb. n. 5,	25†	medium do.	$2
Flour, bbl.	$3 75 a 4†	paper hang's.	p. 37a75
Feathers	29 a 30§	Pork, fresh lb.	5½ a 6
Flax, scutched, lb.	6†	pkd. mess, bbl.	$9 a 10
hatcheled,	10*	clear,	9 a 10
Flannels, cy. 4-4,	37a45*	Potatoes, bush.	50†
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	4 a 5†
herring,	6 50 a 7 50§	do. Kentucky	3 a 4†
shad,	12,50§	Sugar, N.O. lb.	new 8†
mack'l.	8½ a 11†	country	7§
Grain, wheat, bu.	50a56§	lump,	16 a 17†
barley	50†	loaf,	17 a 19†
rye	45a50†	Salt,	$2 37½ a 2 50†
corn	40§	Soap, rb.	5½ a 8
Glass, 8 by 10, box	$4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12	$5†	wire no. 14,	16, $5†
12 by 18	$9 00†	Spades & shovels	$8 a 11
Bottles, porter gro.	10†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	25†	keg, lb.	6 a 12½cts †
½ do.	13†	leaf	5 a 45
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	7†
pint	62½†	rough	4½ a 5†
Gunpowder, keg	$5½a6*	Tea, Y. H. lb.	90 a $1*
Hemp, ton	$100	H. skin	70 a 75§
Hides, Span. lb.	13 a 15§	imperial,	1,30a1,40§
green	5§	Wax, bees'	18 a 20*
Indigo, Spanish lb.	2½a2¾†	Wool,	22 a 40*
Bengal,	2½ a 2¾†	Wool hats, doz.	$5 a 6§
Iron, bar, Jun. ton	$120†	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50cts
planished	100†	new	23a25†
rolled	95†	Vices, bright	16a17
sheet, cwt.	10½†	black	15
pig, ton	$34 a 35†	4-4 br. Sheetg.	9 a 9½†

REMARKS—*demand; § scarce; † plenty.

SHOES & LEATHER.

JAMES H. DAILY

NO. 75, WOOD STREET,

Has just received a general assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Of every description, purchased at the Eastern Market, within the last month. His stock now consists of a choice variety.

ALSO—*A QUANTITY OF*

LEATHER,

Of various kinds; and having made arrangements to be regularly supplied from the eastward, with the above articles, he will be enabled to dispose of them to country merchants and others, on accommodating terms.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 23—tf t.

NEW & FASHIONABLE BOOT & SHOE STORE,

No. 134 Liberty Street.

THE subscribers have received and offer for sale a general assortment of Philadelphia manufactured

BOOTS & SHOES

Of a superior quality, among which are
Ladies' common leather, Morrocco and lasting Boots,
Do colored and black lasting Shoes,
Misses' and Children's black colored do
Gentlemen's Calf skin, Morrocco and Seal skin Boots,
Do Monroe and plain Shoes,
Do dancing and walking Pumps,
Do over Shoes—*not gum elastic*,
Do coarse Shoes, Monroe and plain,
Boy's coarse and fine Monroe and plain,

As this work is particularly manufactured for Pittsburgh, the public may be assured that none will be offered that is not of good aquality.

Also a constant supply of

Morrocco, Goat Skins, Black and Red, of a superior quality; Cream colred and Yellow Roans for Boot-lining.

N. B. Customer's work attended to by W. Closey as usual. CLOSEY & BRADY.

Pittsburgh, Feb, 27, 1829—wtf.

MR. E. E. AARON

HAS the honor respectfully to inform the public of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he has just arrived in this city, and is the bearer of the celebrated and invaluable LOADSTONE FILES for the radical cure of warts and corns on the feet.

This instrument is sanctioned by the most eminent Medical men on the Continent, invented by the celebrated Dr. Weller, physician to the King of Sweden. This highly approved of instrument consists of a chemical preparation from a mineral substance, found in the Alps of Switzerland, with which any one can remove, with ease and safety, the most inveterate corn, by the simple process of a slight rubbing, according to the directions, which will afford instantaneous relief to sufferers, however great may be their pains, and supersede the necessity of cutting. Its construction is of a nature that no fear need be apprehended for the surrounding flesh, but may be freely used on the softest skin, without ever feeling the slightest pain or inconvenience.

If Mr. Aaron was the possessor of the files only, he could not warrant the cure, but as it has never failed to effect a cure, wherever it has been tried, by being applied according to the directions, it may be warranted with the utmost confidence.

As Mr. Aaron's stay in this city will be limited, he has appointed Messrs. Avery & Co. corners of Wood and Second, and Market and Fourth streets his general agents, and empowered them to treat with other persons desirous of vending the same, who will be supplied by the agents, free of postage. Price of each file, 50 cts.; $4 per dozen, and $42 per gross.

October 16, 1829.—w3mo.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 14th December, ALEXANDER M'BRIDE, an apprentice to the trade of a Carpenter; aged about 18 or 19 years. All persons are forewarned not to harbor him.

The above reward will be paid to any person who will return him to the subscriber, and all reasonable expenses.

THOMAS SCOTT, Pittsburgh.

January 5—3t.

STRAY COW.

CAME, some time ago, to the residence of the subscriber, on Grant's Hill, in Pitt Township, a small red cow and calf. She is about three years old, small horns inclining to each other, her belly and part of her hind quarters white. No other marks perceivable. JOHN BLACK.

January 5—3t

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1830.

We are not personally acquainted with Major Baker, but from information which we had received, we formed a very favorable opinion of his character as an officer and a gentleman. It was therefore with much surprise we noticed the following toast, given by him on last Friday evening:

The 8th of January, '15, and the 4th of March, '29—*Perilous* days to both our foreign and *domestic enemies.*

By "domestic enemies," Major Baker can only mean that portion of the citizens of the United States who happened to think Mr. Adams as well qualified to perform the duties of Chief Magistrate of this Government as General Jackson. The Major has perhaps spent so much of his time in the army, as to have forgotten that this is a free country, and that, for more than forty years, the people of the United States have been divided in opinion, and yet neither portion deserved to be denounced as "*domestic enemies.*" Although the Major may have forgotten the nature of our government and the habits of a free people, yet he should have recollected that "*our domestic enemies*" consisted of more than *five hundred thousand free white citizens.* The Major should also have recollected, that of the thirteen or fourteen hundred dollars which he annually receives from the public treasury, more than one half must be previously extracted from the pockets of those very persons whom he denounced as "domestic enemies."

We should like to hear what the Major means by the word "*perilous.*" It is but a poor compliment, we would think, to the "patriot chief," to insinuate that either the life, liberty, or property of one half our population was *perilled* by his election.

From the Speech of the Governor of New York, we learn the following facts:—That the population of that state now amounts to about 1,900,000 souls; that it has doubled in the last *twenty* years, and quintupled in the last *forty* years. During the last year, 511,325 children received instruction at the Common Schools; and during the same year, $501,888 were paid, from the public funds and the proceeds of town and county taxes, for the wages of teachers in the Common Schools. The Tolls on the Erie and Champlain Canals, during the last year, amounted to about $790,983; on the Oswego Canal, to about $9,314; on the Cayuga and Seneca Canal, to about $7,905—Total, $808,202.

A gentleman of this city, who is an enthusiast in the cause of Internal Improvement, called our attention, a few days ago, to the Report of the President and Managers of the Schuylkill Navigation Company. We were both surprised and gratified by a perusal of it. The amount of tolls received during the last five years was as follows:—

1825,	$15,775 74
1826,	43,108 87
1827,	58,149 74
1828,	87,171 56
1829,	120,629 11

The rents from real estate, and the water and ground rents, during the year 1829, amounted to $10,574. The tolls and rents in 1829 were sufficient to meet the current expenses, the interest on loans, and to pay a dividend of three dollars and fifty cents per share. The quantity of coal transported on the canal, during the last year, was 79,973 tons—being an increase of 70 per cent. since the previous year.

CITY OFFICERS.

Tuesday, January 12, 1830.—Councils met this day at 11 o'clock, and elected the following Officers:

M. B. Lowrie, Mayor.
Wm. Graham, Jr. Treasurer.
E. Trovillo, Assessor.
John Anderson, Collector.
E. Trovillo, Weigh Master at Market House.
John Hern, Weigh Master at Hay Scales.
James Fulton, Gauger.
Tho's Bakewell, Insp'r of Pot & Pearl Ashes.
David Lynch, Inspector of Tobacco.
Jean Barbeau, Rec'g Regulator.
Z. Remington, Alen'r Roseburgh, } Regulators.
N. Carlisle, Geo. Neelands, Geo. G. Wright, Dan'l Trotter, John Philips, } Measurers of Boards and Scantling.
James M'Cracken, Inspector of Salt.
Florence Cotter, Wharf Master.
John Carson, Street Commissioner.
James Thompson, Superintend't Water Works.
Robert Moore, Engineer at Water Works.

The following gentlemen compose the Standing Committees of the Select and Common Councils, for the present year.—Their names are published for the information of the citizens, by order of the Common Council.

Committee on Finance.—Messrs. Bell, Darlington, Way, and S. P. Darlington.
On Water Works.—Bakewell, Rahm, Johnston, Stewart, and Sheriff.
Regulation of Streets, &c.—Darlington, Scott, and Graham.
Paving.—Hays, Hazleton, and Mulvany.
Claims and Accounts.—Stewart, Allen & Bailey.
Appeals from City Assessments.—Oliver and Sheriff.
Wooden Buildings.—Oliver, Scott, and Mulvany.
Cangl.—Ross, Graham, and Craig.
Wharves and Landings.—Holmes, Frisbee, and Cassilly.

For the Gazette.

Mr. Craig,—I do not agree with the Statesman, that Major Baker's late toast is deserving of reprobation in a public paper. The terms of the toast are strong, but not more so than political toasts generally, in which the literal sense is usually sacrificed to point. Major Baker is a gentleman of retired habits, and the injury to his feelings, by newspaper attacks, must be altogether disproportioned to his offence. A party toast, given at a party festival, in a moment of excitement, should not be construed too severely, and a forced or exaggerated meaning given to it, which the author never intended. The character of any individual for private excellence, general propriety, and decorous demeanor, should protect him from such unmeasured retaliation for a solitary and trivial provocation.

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Fine glass bottles, containing olives in good preservation, were found in the ruins of Pompeii.

A solution of caoutchouc in oil of turpentine, used as a size for paper, will effectually prevent its injury by mice, humidity or insects.

The roots of an old black mulberry tree sent forth shoots after lying in apparent inactivity for 24 years.

Dogs can swallow with impunity even large quantities of the poison of vipers.

Suicide.—A dreadful and novel mode of committing this crime was put into practice by a man named Fellow, in Woburn, Delaware, on the 19th inst. He placed a barrel of vinegar in such a manner on the steps of his cellar, that it must roll down, then placing his head on the lowest step, he contrived to set the barrel a-going—it of course crushed his head to pumice.

Canal Commerce.—We learn from the Rochester (N. Y.) Republican, that the amount of toll received at the Collector's office in that place during the season of navigation just closed, is *ninety-eight thousand four hundred and ninety-three dollars and fifty-nine cents*—being $2,418 89 more than the receipts during the navigable season of 1828.

The Bachelors of Boston gave a splendid ball on New Year's eve, at which about 400 persons were assembled.

Messrs. M'Cord and Shiner, Glass Cutters, of Philadelphia, have presented Mr. Van Buren, Secretary of State, with specimens (decanters) of American cut glass, "not surpassed by any either foreign or domestic."

War.—The following is an account of the number of battles, sieges, and treaties which have taken place since the origin of the French monarchy up to 1815: battles, by land, 1305—by sea, 77; sieges, by land, 1720—by sea, 21; Treaties of peace, 66.

It is stated that the following gentlemen have been nominated to the Senate, as the Government Directors of the U. S. Bank for the ensuing year, viz:—*Nicholas Biddle, George M. Dallas, R. W. Richards,* of Philadelphia, *Benj. Baily,* of New York, *John Donnell,* of Baltimore.

For the Gazette.

LIBERALS.

Mr. Editor,—I have read, with more than ordinary interest, in a late paper of our city, a statement of a convivial meeting, on the evening of the 8th of January, in which we are informed that the evening was spent in eating and drinking, in the greatest harmony and good humor, and that the numerous patriotic and comic songs of the guests added much to the pleasures of the entertainment: and also that the toasts were drunk with *unbounded applause.* Now, as I am very liberal myself, and a great friend to liberals, I felt—you know how!—that among the toasts that were drunk with *unbounded pleasure* and applause, I noticed the following:—"*The opponents of Sunday mails—may their petitions ever meet with such liberals, as the Hon. Richard Johnston.*" When I read this toast, Mr. Editor, I was afraid my liberal friends had gone rather far at first. But I re-read it, and carefully looked over all the names of the liberal and jovial company, who had sanctioned it with *unbounded applause,* and I began immediately to take courage from their number and respectability, and at length concluded that it was most probably a happy presage to the rapid march of liberal views, and sentiments, and practices in our city. And now, I think, every liberal man ought to aid in this good cause; for is it not the most liberal thing in the world, to free men from the trammels of religion, from the ties of conscience, and a future reckoning altogether! Liberal men know, as I know, there must be no limits to *liberals,* except as interest and inclination may dictate; and no opinion, among *liberals,* is more replete with liberality, than that every man should do what is right in his own eyes. As this is a fact, and as you, Mr. Editor, cannot call in question either the number or respectability of my liberal friends; and, also, as our tenets have not hitherto been well and sufficiently understood, I would propose, that the public, as well as ourselves, should be furnished with some little knowledge of our liberal system. I must not travel out of the record, but confine myself to the liberal toast of our liberal friends. I would say to them, my dearly beloved brethren, you all know, there is no point, at present, in which we can more cordially and more efficiently unite than opposition to godly religionists, who are making a great ado about carrying the mail on sundays. You know, as well as I do, that we have already raised a great hue and cry against union of church and state; and that we have made a good impression in favor of our cause: and is not all this right? Only let us go on in our efforts, and we will succeed; for we have enough of the right kind of materials to work upon. I must say to my liberal friends, we must be up and doing; and I ask every candid and reasonable man, is it not high time for us to assert our liberal rights? What right have religionists—those bigotted and illiberal men, who are continually tormenting us, and turning the world upside down—to interfere with our rights and practices, and ask Congress to stop the Sunday mails? Why these fellows tell us to the face, that Sundays are to be kept in a manner that you know, Mr. Editor, we dislike, and we will never do. It is one of the essential points in our liberal system, "*that we are against Sabbaths and Sabbath day instructions, because they are both against us,*"—and being so, was it not liberal in our most worthy and highly respected Senator, to say to the American people, that all such people as have signed those petitions, have no right to be heard in Congress, because it would go to sanction the law of God? And was it not still more liberal in in him, to follow the plan of the grand Deceiver, and misrepresent the petitioners to Congress, and tell the people, by his super-excellent report, that they requested Congress to expound the ten commandments, settle theological disputes, invade the consciences of Jews, introduce religious observances into our civil institutions, &c. &c. In addition to this, it was an admirable manœuvre in our liberal friends, to keep back all correct information, and not let the people know that all the petitioners wanted Congress to do, was to take the same course in the Post Office department, as they had done in the other departments of government. You also know, that our Senator well knew, all that these petitioners wanted, was merely to repeal a law that Congress had made, obliging a great number of our citizens to profane the Sabbath, and thus proscribing all pious people from office in that department. And now, was not this in perfect character, and according to our liberal principles, to exclude all such persons? and if they say any thing about it, you know, we can raise the hue and cry from Georgia to Maine, about church and state, and you will see, how that will work. There are many other points in the report in perfect accordance with our liberal system, and not necessary for me at present to specify. But we know enough, and that will do; and we must, at all risks sustain our liberal system, especially on all convivial occasions; and a good example has been set us on the 8th of January, by our worthy coadjutors; for, as you know, one grand maxim in our system is, let us eat and drink and be merry, for there will be no more of us, after we die—and we just die, like all other animals.

Perhaps these remarks will suffice at present, for the purpose of feeling the public mind; and if we find these will take well, and operate favorably on the good cause of Liberals, we will proceed in our efforts, and the next step we will take, will be to prepare a petition to congress to favor the good cause of Liberals; and you know, the petition will be signed, with great pleasure, by all our friends in this city, who drunk the toast with unbounded applause. But we must take care, and not proceed too rapidly. Let us be cautious, and work in the dark; for light will not aid our cause.

ONE OF THE LIBERALS.

IMPROVED CANAL BOAT.

Mr. Thomas W. Bakewell, of this city, well known for his scientific attainments in mechanical philosophy, has made an improvement in the construction of the tops of canal boats, the object of which is the same with the improvement of Mr. Bromwell, which has been several times mentioned in this, that the tops of boats in both cases are depressed by the bridges under which they pass. In other respects they differ. The top of Mr. Bromwell's boat is depressed perpendicularly, that of Mr. Bakewell horizontally, by inclining backwards and downwards at the same time. Without making the top strong and stout, it would be difficult on Mr. Bromwell's plan to extend it over the whole boat. On the plan of Mr. Bakewell the extension of the top from the stem to the stern would oppose no obstacle whatever to the ease and facility with which it can be depressed. Both are, however, valuable improvements, and it is flattering to our backwoods pride that the inventive people of the North, who have had so long had their canals, should be indebted to the west for these important principles in the construction of canal boats.

We shall endeavor to give a brief sketch of Mr. Bakewell's invention, having just viewed a model of a canal boat to which it is attached.

The manner in which Mr. Bakewell raises or lowers the roof or awning as exhibited in the model, consists [in the words of the specification for the patent] "in the application of a well known principle in geometry, which principle is that on which the parrallel ruler is made, and by which a rectangled parallelogram, may become a rhomboid, and vice versa, the sides remaining unchanged."

Or to describe the operation of the principle in a familiar way, imagine a common ladder, resting in a horizontal position on its edge, and instead of the spokes which pass through the sides and hold them fast, let pieces of wood extend across, and be pinned to the sides in a sufficiently loose manner to allow them to turn freely on the pins. Then it will be found that the sides of the ladder will move lengthwise past each other, at the same time that they will approach towards each other, and come together.

A light frame of this kind on each side of the boat, and one in the middle, connected by the light cross pieces at the top, support the awning.

From the forward end of the centre support, in Mr. Bakewell's model, there projects a piece of wood, pointing diagonally downwards.

It is intended that this piece of wood should first come in contact with the bridge, when the whole roof or frame inclines backwards, at the same time that the lowering operation is going on, by which double receding property, the shock in first striking the bridge is slight.

A slat or strip of hard wood is fastened lengthwise over the awning, which rubs against the bridge and protects the awning in passing under.

The merits of the present plan appear to us to be in its great simplicity and lightness, the gradual and easy manner in which it meets the bridge, and its capability of being extended to any length of boat, or roof, without inconvenience or additional strength of material; and it is no small praise to mention, that the remark elicited from several spectators of the model, has been that "it was too simple to deserve a patent."

The roof may be made "self-acting," or to raise of itself after passing a bridge, in numerous ways, by the aid of springs, or weights, or both.

In viewing the benefits to be derived from this invention to travellers, that of a protection from the sun, is not the only one. Those who have travelled on the New York canal, must frequently have experienced the oppressiveness of a hot or crowded cabin at night, with any given quantity of musquetoes, the most disagreeable part of the twenty-four hours, and have longed for a shelter from the night dews, that they might without injury spread their great coats and repose on deck. This may now be accomplished, and side curtains added to let down at pleasure.—*Cincin. Chron.*

CONGRESS.

January 6. In the Senate, Mr. Holmes presented the petition of sundry citizens of the State of Maine, praying for the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia. The bill authorizing the retrocession on the part of the State of Illinois, of a township of land, granted by the United States, for literary purposes, and the location of other lands in lieu thereof, was passed. The bill for the more distinct demarkation of the Northern Boundary Line of the State of Missouri, and for the division among the half breeds of the Sacs and Fox tribes of Indians the reservation of lands within that State; and the bill allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Louisville, St. Louis, and other places on the Western Waters, to be secured and paid at those places; were respectively ordered, after being amended, to be engrossed for a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, sundry petitions were presented, and a great many resolutions offered. After the hour appointed had expired, a number of resolutions were presented on leave, so that the hour for considering resolutions expired before the House called up the unfinished business of yesterday; the resolution of Mr. Hunt, and the amendment of Mr. Marten. Mr. Hunt has the floor for to-morrow, in continuation of his speech of Tuesday.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, on the contested election between Thomas D. Arnold and Pryor Lea. Mr. Arnold addressed the House in support of his claim, until the hour of adjournment. He resumes to-morrow.—*Telegraph.*

January 7.—In the Senate Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to continue in force the act of allowing a drawback on brandy imported in casks of not less than fifteen gallons; a bill to alter the terms of credit on bonds given for goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States; and a bill to authorize the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to redeem the public debt of the United States; which were severally passed to a second reading. A bill to cause the northern and western boundary lines of the State of Missouri to be more distinctly defined, and for the division of certain lands among the half breeds of the Sacs and Fox Indians; a bill allowing the duties upon goods imported into Louisville, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Nashville, and Natchez, to be secured and paid at those places; a bill to increase the pension of Charles Larabee; and a bill for the relief of the Mayor and City of Baltimore, were severally read a third time and passed. The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

In the House of Representatives the resolution offered by Mr. Hunt on the subject of the Public Lands was again discussed, but no question was taken. Mr. Hunt, Mr. Potter of North Carolina, and Mr. Lewis of Alabama, having addressed the House on the subject. The question of the contested election in Tennessee was then taken up as the unfinished business, when Mr. Arnold concluded his argument; and after a few explanatory remarks from Messrs. Standifer, Buchanan and Polk, Mr. Lea obtained the floor, and on his motion the Committee rose, and reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again. The section of the Law of Tennessee which Mr. Arnold had relied on, was then ordered to be printed, on motion of Mr. J. W. Taylor. *Nat. Jour.*

A bill was reported by the Committee on Internal Improvement, of greater importance, probably, than any that will come under consideration of the House at the present session. We refer to the bill for the construction of a road from Buffalo, in the State of New York, passing by Washington City, to New Orleans. In this noble project the whole Union has an interest, and several of the States so immediate and deep a concern, that we do not doubt of its ultimate success.—*Nat. Intel.*

January 8—The Senate did not sit.

In the House of Representatives, several bills were reported, among which, was one by Mr. M'Duffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, making an appropriation for the payment of Revolutionary and Invalid Pensioners. Mr. Burges addressed the House in an able speech, of considerable length, on the subject of the division of the Public Lands, and had not concluded his remarks when the hour allotted to the debate had elapsed. The special order of the day—the contested election between Messrs. Lea and Arnold, of Tennessee, was then taken up, and Mr. Lea addressed the House, in reply to the remarks of Mr. Arnold, given on a former day. This subject occupied the House until the hour of adjournment, which was made until Monday next.

Extract of a letter from the Correspondent of the Charleston Courier, to the editor of that paper, dated *Washington, Dec.* 29, 1829.

The rapid strides which Mr. Van Buren is making towards the engrossment of the patronage of the government, and consequently of the influence which that patronage must produce, is a subject which much engages the attention and the conversation of those politicians, who suffer their minds to speculate on contingencies beyond the present day. There are no persons who view the march of this subtle and vigilant politician, with more uneasiness than the friends of Mr. Calhoun, and they have good reason for the apprehensions which they feel. It is no longer confined to whispers, that Virginia is bargained away to Mr. Van Buren, but it is to be left for future discussion, as to the time when the bargain is to be consummated—whether Mr. Van Buren shall come out a candidate for the next term, or whether General Jackson shall be again run. The broad line which separates in the cabinet the friends of Mr. Calhoun, from those who are in intimate association with Mr. Van Buren, and the allies of General Jackson with the latter, are circumstances and matters of certainty among those who are observant of the course of things.—Whether Mr. Van Buren is endeavoring to encircle Gen. Jackson and his party in his toils, I will not pretend to say, but there are persons who incline to this belief. Mr. Ingham is unquestionably, as far as intellect is concerned, the strongest man in the Cabinet; but whether he, by dint of intellect, can succeed in defeating the management of Mr. Van Buren, supposing them to be brought in collision, may admit of doubt. It is generally expected that a separation of the two parties in the Cabinet, and a separation of the friends of Mr. Calhoun and those of Mr. Van Buren in Congress, will take place before the termination of the present session; and the elements which are to produce that separation, are said to be at this moment in the process of combination. Hints are passing on the propriety of an union of moderate men; and these hints coming from some of the disaffected of the Jackson party—perhaps the term *discontented* would have been more correct—may be viewed as feelers put out to ascertain the state of feeling among their old opponents. Mr. Calhoun is young enough, and were he and his friends to drop their enmity to Mr. Clay, it would go a great way towards producing that conciliating spirit among the friends of the latter, which might hereafter be productive of advantage to the prospects of Mr. Calhoun. I cannot pretend to say that this idea mixes itself up with any of the calculations of the friends of Mr. Calhoun, but it may well become a subject of serious reflection among reasonable men in his ranks, whether by any other means he may be likely to contribute to the defeat of the man he has most to dread, and at the same time to the promotion of his own interests.

It is stated in the Norfolk Beacon of Saturday last, that "the British frigate Blonde was at Constantinople 16th of October, with all her armament on board, a courtesy not heretofore accorded to any armed ship."

This paragraph is incorrect. The United States Frigate George Washington, commanded by Commodore Bainbridge, passed the Dardanelles, and anchored off the city, with a full armament, so long ago as the year 1800. It may be recollected that the celebrated English traveller, Dr. Clarke, particularly notices the admirable appearance of this vessel; and that he himself, with a British nobleman and his wife, partook of an entertainment on board of her, where was exhibited the curious spectacle, of agoblet at each corner of the table, filled with water from America, Europe, Asia, and Africa.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Henry Keck.—We are sorry to see many respectable prints impugn the motives of Governor Shulze, in pardoning this unfortunate creature, by stating that he has done so from, "*family feeling,*" or that the wife of Keck had been brought up by the Shulze family. Without saying any thing of the propriety of the pardon, we feel it incumbent upon us to state, that neither of the above allegations are true; and further, that the Governor in this case acted in his usual humane manner, believing that the applicant was a fit subject for executive clemency; and were those, who now complain, in possession of the true state of the case, they could not but approve what they now condemn.—*Lancaster Sentinel.*

COMMUNICATED.

Departed this life, December 4th, 1829, in the 22d year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH GRAHAM, wife of Mr. Daniel Graham: for better than two months previous to her death, she was confined to her bed, during which time, she became seriously alarmed about the salvation of her soul: although she had been moral in her life, and had not entered into the scenes of vice, as many of the youth do, she felt the force of that truth, "Ye must be born again or cannot see the kingdom of God." Under these circumstances, she sent for a friend to visit her: he and myself visited her several times, and found her truly humble, and earnestly seeking the Lord sorrowing; we encouraged her to claim his promises, and it pleased God to hear her prayer and turn her sorrow into joy, so that she could testify that he hath power upon earth to forgive sins. The day before she died, she wished her friends not to weep for her, but to prepare to meet her in heaven. She also requested prayers to be offered up in behalf of her aged mother, who is a widow; for her husband, who had been kind to her. Thus we see our fellow mortals cut down in the flower of their age—"Be ye also ready, for in such an hour as ye think not, the Son of man will come."—"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

S. TUDOR.

STEAM BOAT NEWS.

ARRIVED.

January 11. Ruhamah.
" " Monongahela.
" " Potomac.

DEPARTED.

January 11. Aurora.
" " Reindeer.
" " Paragon.
" 12. Ruhamah.
" " Monongahela.
" 13. Lark.
" 14. Potomac.

☞ River eight feet above low water mark.

J. E. JUNGMAN,

TEACHER of Music on Piano Forte, opposite the Post Office, 2d Street. Music, Instruments, &c. for sale. Pianos tuned, &c.

"GIRLS' PRIMARY SCHOOL,"

Where G. Jungman teaches Spelling Reading, Writing and Arithmetic.—Number limited.

Jan. 15, 1830.—tf.

FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale the *HOUSE AND LOT* which he now occupies, in Allegheny town, being the same which was formerly owned by James Anderson.

Also, One First Rate *BAROUCHE WAGON AND HARNESS.*

SYLVANUS LOTHROP.

January 15—tf.

HATTERS' FURS, TRIMMINGS, &c. &c.

JAMES H. DAVIS,

CORNER OF MARKET AND FRONT STREETS,

OFFERS for sale an extensive assortment of Hatters' Furs and Trimmings, consisting of

Beaver, Otter, Muskrat, Nutria, | Coney, Russia, Camel's Hair,

Spanish and Saxony Hat Bodies,
Figured Satins, Pelongs, Pongees, Glazed Muslins,
GILT LEATHERS,
Morocco Skins and Skivers,
Binding, Banding, Buckles, &c.

Together with a great variety of articles in his line, which will be sold low.

January 15—7t

TO LET.

THAT very pleasant BRICK HOUSE and LOT, situated on Front Street, between Ferry Street and Redoubt Alley, now occupied by W. W. Fetterman, Esq. For terms inquire of Mrs. Eakin, in Ferry Street, between Front and Second Streets.

January 15, 1830.—3t.

TO LET,

THE HOUSE on Water Street, adjoining the subscriber, now occupied by N. B. Craig, Esq. Possession first April.

FURS—FURS.

CAMEL'S HAIR, Coney, Russia Hair, Nutria, and Muskrat, *For Sale.*

☞ A Chest, marked George Nolan; Box, T. C. Hippans; Box, Thos. Phillips.—The owners are noticed to pay charges.

DAVID LOGAN.

Pittsburgh, January 15, 1830—3*

AN ORDINANCE

On the subject of the City Guager.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled,* That from and after the passing of this Ordinance, the City Gauger shall give bond, to be approved by the Mayor, in the sum of one thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, as prescribed by the several city ordinances relating to that office.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Council, January 11th, A. D. 1830.

JOHN GRAHAM, *Prd. Com. Co'l.*

Attest—
E. J. Roberts, *Clk. Common Council.*
BENJ. BAKEWELL, *P. S. C. pro tem.*
Sam'l. H. Scott, *Clk. Select Council.*
January 15, 1830.—3t

AN ORDINANCE

For the appointment of a Street Commissioner, by the Councils, and for establishing his salary, and for other purposes.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled,* That the Select and Common Councils shall, in their joint meeting, for the appointment of city officers, select a Street Commissioner for the current year, who shall take the oath of office prescribed by law, and who shall, for his services, receive a yearly salary of three hundred and sixty-five dollars, to be paid quarterly as other city officers are paid; and so much of any ordinance as gives power to the Mayor to appoint, commission, or reward a Street Commissioner be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Section 2. *Be it further ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid,* That from and after the passing of this ordinance, the Weigh-master at the Market House shall pay into the City Treasury, the annual rent or sum of one hundred and fifty dollars for the weigh-houses, scales and weights, payable quarterly in advance—any ordinance to the contrary notwithstanding.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Council, the 11th day of January, A. D. 1830.

JOHN GRAHAM, *Prd. Com. Council.*

Attest—
E. J. Roberts, *Clk. Common Council.*
BENJ. BAKEWELL, *P. S. C. pro tem.*
Sam'l. H. Scott, *Clk. Select Council.*
January 15, 1830.—3t

SUPPLEMENT

To an Ordinance, entitled, "An Ordinance "for regulating the distribution of water, "and for the protection of the Water "Works in the city of Pittsburgh."

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Citizens of Pittsburgh, in Select and Common Councils assembled,* That it shall be the duty of the superintendent of the Water Works, to collect the Water Rents, and diligently to inquire after all offences against the Ordinance to which this is a Supplement, and to return all offenders against said ordinance to the Mayor, to be by him dealt with agreeable to the provisions of said ordinance.

Section 2. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the passing of this Ordinance, the Superintendent of the Water Works shall be allowed a yearly salary of six hundred dollars, and the Engineer of the Water Works, a yearly salary of six hundred dollars, which salaries shall be paid quarterly by the Treasurer, on warrants drawn by the Mayor in favor of the respective officers.

Section 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the Water Committee shall annually, on the first Monday in May, furnish the Superintendent with a list of those persons who are supplied with water, specifying the sums they are respectively bound to pay; and the said Superintendent is hereby empowered and directed to collect, recover, and pay over the same, weekly, to the City Treasurer, and to give bond and security, to be approved of by said Committee, in the sum of six thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

Sect. 4. *Be it further ordained and enacted, by the authority aforesaid,* That so much of any ordinance as is hereby altered or supplied, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law, in Councils, the 11th day of January, A. D. 1830.

JOHN GRAHAM, *Pres't. Com. Council.*

Attest—
E. J. Roberts, *Clk. Com. Council.*
BENJ. BAKEWELL,
Pres't. Sel. Council, p. t.
Sam'l. H. Scott, *Clk. Select Council.*

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE CITIZENS of Pittsburgh and vicinity are respectfully invited to attend at the Methodist Meeting House, on Smithfield street, on Wednesday night, 20th inst. when the Reformers will be prepared to correct a mis-statement that has been made, relative to shnting said meeting house on Christmas Day, and other mis-statements made relative to the course generally pursued by Reformers in this place.—By request of the Reformers' Committee.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 15.

A Clerk Wanted.

A MAN who is well acquainted with the Dry Goods Business, a good Salesman and Book-Keeper, and who could principally manage a retail store, and could give undoubted testimonials of his honesty and sobriety, will hear of a good situation, by a line addressed to S. T. and left at J. Thompson's Store, Corner of Market and Fourth Streets. Jan. 12, 1830.—3t.

PHOENIX BREWERY

FOR SALE OR RENT.

IT is now in successful operation, and on lease to Messrs. Coltart & Silvey, whose time will expire on the 1st July next

TERMS of payment will be accommodating.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

Pittsburgh, 14th Jan. 1830.—tf.

AUCTION SALES,

BY J. HANSON.

ON MONDAY, 18th inst. at 2 o'clock, P. M. Will be Sold, to close a consignment, 100 REAMS STAINER'S PAPER, suitable for Paper Stainers, Grocers, Druggists, or Post Offices. Terms at Sale.

Pittsburgh, January 15, 1830.

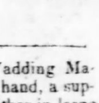
MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 12, 1830.

I WILL BE FOUND AT MY OFFICE, in the Diamond, at all times, from 8 o'clock, A. M. until 9 o'clock, P. M. to attend to business as Mayor and Alderman. My friends may depend upon all civil business being promptly attended to as heretofore.

M. B. LOWRIE.

January 15—3.

TO LET,



AND possession given immediately, A Two Story BRICK HOUSE, No. 158 Second street, between Grant and Ross, with a hydrant in the yard, and the water tax paid up till the first of April next. For terms apply to ALEXANDER MILLER, at No. 156 Second street. Also, *Two other Brick Houses* adjoining the above. Possession given on the first of April next.

January 5—tf.

CHARLES L. VOLZ,

WOOD STREET,

OFFERS for sale, PIANO FORTES of the best makers in the U. States; Violins, Violoncellos, Clarionetts, Flutes, Bassoons, Horns, Bugles, Fifes, Guitars; Violin strings, Music for the Piano Forte and other Instruments; together with a variety of other articles in the musical line.

Also, German Goods;

Among which the following are the most prominent. Looking Glasses and Plates, Slates and Pencils, Tapes and Bobbins, Spectacles, Calico and Glazed Paper, Clarified Quills, Oil Cloth, Coffee-Mills, Fancy Soap, Antique Oil, Cologne Water; a variety of Beads and Necklaces, Turkey red Cotton, Snuff-boxes, Combs, Fancy Baskets, Bootwebbing and Cord, Pocket-books, Crayons, Toothbrushes, Hat-buckles and Bands, Gold and Silver Lace, Chessmen, Watch-crystals, Spring Lancets and Cupping Instruments, Marbles, Flints, Percussion Pistols and Caps, Iron Compasses, Socket-Shovels, Straw-Knives, Scythes and Whetstones, Iron Lamps, Halbach's Steel; also, Polish Starch, Glaziers' Diamonds, and Jewellery; with many other articles of which a regular supply will be kept, at *reduced* prices.

Country Merchants and Dealers in Merchandise generally, are respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves.

December 25, 1829.—1yF

C. J. SHEPPARD, Glazed Wadding Manufacturer, has constantly on hand, a supply of Black and White Wadding, either in large or small quantities.

N. B.—Residence corner of Short and Water-Street. Sept. 25.—6mo.

The Adelphae Seminary,

THIS institution, under the direction of Mr. and Mrs. Quinan, is delightfully situated in Allegheny, and, as a proof of the healthiness of the place, there has not been, since its commencement, a single instance of serious indisposition.

The outfit required with each pupil is, a mattress, a bolster, two pair of sheets and bolster cases, with sufficient other covering suitable to the season, towels, brushes, combs, &c. and with respect to wardrobe, the selection to be made rather with a view to plainness than otherwise; but it is recommended to consult the principals on this subject, as *uniformity* in *style* of dressing is necessary to preserve harmony amongst the pupils.

TERMS YEARLY, to be paid half yearly in advance.

English Tuition and Board,	$ 120,00.
The French Language, Drawing, or Dancing, each,	10,00.
Music,	20 00.

No pupil will be received over fourteen years of age, or for a less period of time than a year, unless by special agreement.

Physician's and Dentist's bills, washing, and other incidental charges, at the expense of the Pupils.

No deduction made for any time a Pupil may be absent. Oct. 20—tf.

THE PROTECTION INSURANCE CO.

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

INSURE against loss and damage by Fire on all Stone, Brick or Frame Buildings, together with the Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Machinery, Engines and Furniture contained in them. Also on all Steam, Keel or Flat Boats that navigate the western waters and on their cargoes.

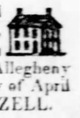
The subscriber having been appointed surveyor for that office is ready to make surveys of any of the above described property or vessels &c. within the city or vicinity and forward the surveys to the Agency at Cincinnati Ohio where Policies will be executed. Apply at No. 99, Market Street.

CHARLES PLUMB,
Surveyor.

Pittsburgh, September 14, 1829—w6mo.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, being about to decline business, requests all persons indebted to him to call and make payment, before the first of March next. Those who neglect this notice may expect to find their accounts placed in the hands of Alderman Christy, for collection.



FOR RENT, Three very neat and convenient Brick Dwelling Houses, with Hydrants in the yards, situated on Hay street, between Penn street and Allegheny river. Possession given on the first day of April next. Inquire of JOHN DALZELL.

January 12, 1830.—6w

CONCERT.—FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR.

THE Professor and Amateurs of the city of Pittsburgh, having concluded to give a Concert for the above mentioned purpose, respectfully solicit the attendance of the benevolent, to bestow their mite in favor of so good a cause. The Concert will take place on *Friday Evening next,* at Mr. Bond's Concert Hall, No. 72 Penn Street, late the residence of Abner Barker, Esq. Mr. Bond having kindly offered his splendid room for the occasion. The proceeds to be handed over to the different charitable and benevolent societies, to be appropriated by them as they shall think proper.—☞ Tickets 50 cents, to be had at the Mansion House, Mr. Griffith's Hotel, Messrs. Holdship & Son's and Johnston & Stockton's Bookstores, Mr. Davis's, Diamond, John Seetin's, and at Mr. Bond's. Jan. 12, 1830.

FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE, on accommodating terms, ONE FRENCH BURR MILL-STONE, four feet four inches in diameter. I have a quarry of country stone that has been tested upwards of 30 years, and proven to be good. I would supply any order. It would be well to specify whether for corn, or what kind of grain. They could be delivered at Pittsburgh, to any person named there. JACOB LOBINGIER.

Mountpleasant, Westm'd. Co. Pa.

January, 15, 1830.—3t

Superior Garden Seeds.

WARRANTED FRESH.

AT PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

MESSRS. C. AVERY & Co. corner of Market and Fourth streets, have just received an extensive assortment of *Esculent vegetable seeds*, from the Establishment of Messrs. D. & C. Landreth, of Philadelphia, one of the most extensive in the union.

To the *growth* of garden seeds Messrs. Landreth devote particular attention. It may not be irrelevant to the interest of the purchaser of this article, to premise, that with every change of hands the character of seeds becomes unavoidably more dubious; hence a great advantage in dealing at first hands. From the preparation of the soil, through the process of sowing, cultivating, maturing and harvesting the seeds, Messrs. Landreth have it all under their personal inspection. thus they become acquainted with their quality, and can obviate errors which mere *venders* must ever be liable to; under these circumstances they conceive that to pledge their reputation will be a sufficient guarantee to purchasers; therefore each package bears their label and warrantee.

Messrs. Landreth's collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Green-house Plants, &c. is not excelled by any in the union.

Orders for Trees, Shrubs, Bulbous Roots, &c. left with Messrs. C. Avery & Co. agents for Pittsburgh, will be promptly executed.

January 12, 1830.—11t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on *Monday, the 18th of January*, at 11 o'clock, A. M. the following property, viz.

All the right, title, interest and claim of James Hilands and George Whitesell, of, in, and to SIXTY ACRES OF LAND, called Perrysville, situate in Ross Township, Allegheny County, on which are erected one two story Log House, weather-boarded, one frame Dwelling House, one Double Barn, &c.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said James Hilands and George Whitesell, at the suit of Hannah Whitesell, and to be sold by me.

WM. CAVEN, *Sheriff.*

Jan. 1, 1830—3t.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, issued out of the District Court of the United States, for the Western District of Pennsylvania, I will expose to sale, by public vendue or outcry, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on the first day of February next, at 11 o'cl'k, A. M. all the right, title and interest of Benj'n B. Cooper, to all, and singular, the following parcels or bodies of land, situate, lying, and being in the Third and Fourth East Allegheny Districts, in the counties of M'Kean and Jefferson, in the State of Pennsylvania, viz:—

1. One body, composed of one hundred and three tracts, of nine hundred acres each, surveyed on warrants dated the 12th and 13th December, 1792, in the names of Wilhem Willink and others, and numbered as follows, viz: 3087, 3086, 3085, 3084, 3076, 2609, 2369, 2380, 2677, 3092, 3091, 3089, 3077, 3073, 2605, 2665, 3120, 3097, 3093, 2671, 2690, 2703, 2663, 2550, 2573, 2470, 2664, 2638, 2607, 2691, 2689, 2688, 2692, 2606, 2600, 2365, 2375, 2496, 2818, 2793, 2666, 2436, 2492, 2426, 2521, 2797, 2534, 3675, 2345, 2513, 2794, 2530, 3217, 3218, 3225, 3673, 2331, 2594, 2790, 2592, 3253, 3228, 3227, 3143, 3226, 3295, 2553, 2554, 2686, 3220, 3223, 3140, 3224, 3290, 2610, 2564, 3231, 3236, 3229, 3117, 3220, 3293, 2588, 2527, 3232, 3233, 3237, 3111, 3221, 3291, 2593, 2599, 3251, 3243, 3242, 3044, 3214, 3290, 2489, 2551, 3221, 3280, and 3252: also, the part of No. 2653, remaining after the sale, by Benjamin B. Cooper to Samuel Stanton, made December 21. 1814.

2. One other body, composed of seventeen tracts, each containing one thousand and forty-three acres and sixty-three perches, except the last, which contains eleven hundred acres, surveyed on warrants dated 3d February, 1794, granted to Wilhem Willink and others, and patented to them on 24th September, 1799, being the following numbers, viz: 4871, 4872, 4873, 4874, 4875, 4876, 4907, 4908, 4909, 4910, 4911, 4912, 4913, 4914, 4915, 4916, and 4917, [which two said bodies of land, Wilhem Willink, Hendrick Vollenhoven, and Rutger Jan Schimmelpenninck, by Paul Busti, their attorney, by deed, dated the 2nd March, 1812, recorded in the proper office, June 29, 1812, granted inter alia, to Benjamin B. Cooper, and to Oliver W. Ogden, which said Oliver, by deed, dated the day of granted his moiety thereof to Joseph M'Ilvain, Esquire, who, by deed, dated the 26th July, 1815, released the same to the said Benjamin.]

3. One other body of forty-two tracts, containing 900 acres each, surveyed on warrants, dated Dec. 13, 1792, granted to Herman Le Roy and John Linklain, and numbered, 2590, 2595, 2612, 2598, 2314, 2328, 2611, 2614, 2315, 2329, 2608, 2660, 2316, 2332, 2694, 2591, 2319, 2333, 2587, 2487, 2323, 2326, 3122, 3123, 3124, 3131, 3130, 3127, 3154, 3153, 3136, 3166, 3167, 3172, 3175, 3176, 3212, 3216, 3215, 3213, 3210, and 3232, [which forty-two tracts are a moiety of eighty-four tracts which the said Herman and John, on 26th February, 1812, granted to Paul Busti, who, on the 2nd March, 1812, granted the said eigty-four tracts to said Cooper and Ogden, and the title to which forty-two tracts is now vested in said Cooper, in severalty.]

4. One other body of thirteen tracts, numbered as follows, viz: 2973, 2486, 2507, 2439, 2442, 2425, 2377, 2361, 2383, 4904, 4905, 4903, and 4677, [which said thirteen tracts, William Griffith and Abby his wife, by deed, dated 15th April, 1811, granted to the said Benjamin B. Cooper.]

5. And, also, all the estate and interest of the said Benjamin B. Cooper, in five other tracts, surveyed on warrants, dated 12th December, 1792; granted to Wilhem Willink and others, and numbered, 2669, 2602, 2603, 2691, and 2624, including the lots in the town of Justanter.

Seized and taken in execution, as the property of the said Benjamin B. Cooper, at the suit of Wilhem Willink, survivor, &c.

JOHN M. DAVIS,
Marshal of the W. District of Pennsylvania.

December 15, 1829.—wts

Westmoreland Burr Mill Stone MANUFACTORY.

On Loyalhanna Creek, about 8 miles from Greensburgh, and 3 miles from New Alexandria.

THE proprietors, grateful for the flattering encouragement they have received, inform their friends and the public, that they have lately received, and are receiving, a large supply of

FRENCH BURR BLOCKS,

from the Cities of New York and Baltimore, purchased from the importers, and selected by Isaac Munson with great care.

Those giving orders for MILL STONES, are requested to be very particular to state whether they are wanted for flouring alone, or for all kinds of grain. I. M. who principally conducts the factory, having served a regular apprenticeship to the business, and who is himself an experienced Miller, is well aware of the great importance that the stone should be made in the most perfect and faithful manner; shall therefore use all his skill in fulfilling the engagements of the firm, as no stone will be delivered unless WARRANTED; and presume they can furnish them at a lower price than they can be bought east of the mountains.

ISAAC MUNSON, *at the Factory.*
JAMES BRADY, *Greensburgh.*
GEO. COCHRAN, of Rd.
Agent, Pittsburgh,

Who has a supply now on hand, and where they will constantly be kept for sale.

October 16—6mo

Steam Boat Ruhamah,

WILL run as a Regular Packet, during the season, between Pittsburgh and Wheeling, twice a week. Leave Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, passing Economy, Beaver, Wellsville, Steubenville and Wellsburgh the same evenings. Returning, leave Wheeling every Monday and Thursday, at 11 o'clock, A. M. passing Wellsburgh and Steubenville the same evenings, and Wellsville on Tuesday and Friday mornings, and Beaver and Economy on Tuesday and Friday afternoons. Jan. 8—tf.

TAKE NOTICE.

I WILL LEASE, for the term of three years, the ground and tenements in Pittsburgh, situated on the east and south side of Wood and Second Streets, between Second and Third, near Mr. Griffith's Hotel. Possession given on the 1st day of April next ensuing. Terms made known by calling at No. 120 Second street, between Wood and Smithfield.

J. C. WINEBIDDLE.

January 8, 1830—tf.

CLARKE'S OFFICE,

PITTSBURGH, JANUARY 8, 1830.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Class No. 1, for 1830; to be drawn in Philadelphia, on Saturday 23d of January, 1830.

SCHEME:

1 Prize of	15,000	1 Prize of	2,025
1 "	6,000	5 "	1,000
1 "	4,000	5 "	500
1 "	3,000		

Besides 400, 300, 200, 150, 100, &c. &c.

Whole Tickets, $5; Halves, $2 50; Quarters, $1 25. To be had at Clarke's Office, in great variety of numbers.

DRAWING of the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 15, for 1829.

26, 50, 55, 37, 5, 40, 47, 2, 31, 29.

Several small Capitals as usual sold at Clarke's office. For Prizes in the above handsome scheme apply or address

J. M. CLARKE,

No. 110 Market street, between 5th and Liberty.

THE following are the numbers drawn for determining the prizes in the Union Canal Lottery, Class No. 15 for 1829:

26, 50, 55, 37, 5, 40, 47, 2, 31, 29.

Nos. 5, 37, 40, the splendid prize of

$10,000,

Was held in Pittsburgh, in a WHOLE TICKET.

The tickets in the next Class are now ready.

$15,000—TICKETS $5.

Apply to or address *GEORGE A. COOK,*
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre,
No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Managers' Office, Jan. 8.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL a number of BUILDING LOTS, adjoining my late residence in the vicinity of Pittsburgh—A plan of the same may be seen, and terms made known by calling at No. 12, corner of Market and Front street.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 28—tf.

TO LET,

AND possession given on the first day of April next, a Dwelling House and Lot of Ground, containing about six acres, situated on Grant's Hill, and lying partly within the limits of the city. Apply to ROBERT WATSON, on Grant's Hill, at the end of 7th street.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 22, 1829—tf.

$50 DOLLARS REWARD.

AN ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO ROB.

ON Saturday night last, my son, Oliver Ormsby was attacked by three men, about the middle of the Allegheny bridge, and knocked down three or four times by clubs; finding his situation dangerous, he called for assistance, which was in a noble manner afforded by some citizen, unknown either to him or myself. I feel bound to be his friend, and therefore wish him to call on me.

One of the villians has, in all probability, a rent in his coat, between the shoulders, and perhaps a flesh wound, inflicted by the boy in his extremity, with a broken knife: this may lead to discovery.—The above reward will be paid to any person who may give such information as will lead to a conviction. On the arrival of assistance, to prevent detection, they threw their lantern into the river.

GEO. EVANS.

Dec. 25, 1829.—tf

A Paper Mill For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale their PAPER MILL, adjoining the town of Steubenville, called the Clinton Mill, with the lot of ground on which it is erected. The mill runs four rag engines and has an abundant supply of clear water. The *machinery*, which is all of the best and most efficient kind, is driven by a steam engine of 30 horse power. Stone coal of the best quality can be had for 3¾ cents per bushel, delivered at the mill. The raw material, or stock, can at all times be procured in sufficent quantity in exchange for the manufactured article. The mill buildings are very extensive and commodious. The quality of the paper made therein, since it came into the possession of the subscribers, is too well known throughout the western states, to require any description nere. On the lot on which the mill is situate is also a range of two story brick buildings, for the residence of the hands employed in the mill.

The town and neighborhood of Steubenville are remarkable for the healthiness, as well as the moral and correct deportment of their inhabitants, and the surrounding country being fertile and thickly inhabited, provisions are abundant and cheap, thus furnishing a very eligible and agreeable place of residence for any person who, by purchasing the said property, may find it necessary to locate himself and family there.

To any person inclining to purchase, every information as to the operations of the mill heretofore, with its profits, &c. shall be freely and fully imparted. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser; a part of the purchase money only will be required in hand. The subscribers may safely say, so good a chance for profitable investment of capital rarely offers: they wish to dispose of it for the reason, *only*, that their residence is too remote from it to enable them to give to it a sufficient degree of personal attention; the bulk of their business, together with their principal paper making establishment, being in Pittsburgh. Possession of the above property may be had by the first of April next, or as near thereto as practicable. Any further information may be had upon application to Mr. Thompson Hannah, the manager of said mill, or the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

HENRY HOLDSHIP & SON.

☞ The Western Herald, Wheeling Gazette, Ohio State Journal, Louisville Advertiser, Cincinnati Gazette, National Intelligencer, Baltimore Gazette, Delaware Watchman, Harrisburgh Reporter, Philadelphia Enquirer, U. S. Gazette, will please insert this to the amount of $3, and send their bills to the Pittsburgh Gazette Office.

December 15—tf.

FOR SALE.

AT East Liberty, TEN ACRES OF LAND, with considerable improvements on it. The situation is most desirable for a Country Residence. It is bounded by the lands of Francis G. Bailey, John Beitler, and Thomas Salter. A further description is deemed unnecessary, as any person who is desirous of purchasing such, will call on the subscriber, living on the land, and examine for himself. Possession can be given on the first of April next.

JAMES JONES.

East Liberty, Jan. 1, 1830—3mF.

ANTI-MASONIC MEETING.

THE friends of Anti-Masonry in the County of Allegheny, are respectfully requested to attend a meeting, to be held on Thursday, 4th day of February, 1830, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the usual places of holding *General Elections* in the respective townships of said county, for the purpose of choosing two delegates each, to assemble at the Court House in the city of Pittsburgh on Saturday, 6th February, and select four delegates to represent said County in an Anti-Masonic State Convention, to be held at Harrisburgh on Tuesday, 28th July, 1830. The meetings for the city of Pittsburgh will be held as follows: That for the East Ward at the house of J. Briceland, on Wood Street, and that for the West Ward at the house of Joseph Welsh, in Irwin Street, at 6 o'clock, P. M. on Thursday, 4th February, 1830.

BENJ. DARLINGTON.
Chairman Standing Committee of Correspondence.
J. M'LAUGHLIN, Sec'y.

Hope Cotton Factory.

THIS New Establishment, situated immediately at the west end of the aqueduct, is now in operation.

Wishing to introduce their manufactured article into market, the owners respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. The machinery in operation is of the most superior kind, and on the most improved plan of Godwin, Rodgers & Co. of New Jersey. Great attention is devoted to the picking and cleaning the cotton, and the yarns are inferior to none ever offered in the Pittsburgh market.—Terms of sale made accommodating to those who favor us with their custom. Orders for cotton yarn can be left at the office of the Factory, or if addressed to the firm through the Post-office, will be promptly attended to.

SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 22, 1829.—10t

TO CAPITALISTS
AND MANUFACTURERS.

THE subscribers offer for sale a large Manufacturing Establishment, on the Ohio river, adjoining the upper end of the town of Wheeling, consisting of a Foundry 70 feet by 90 feet—with two Furnaces; together with all necessary fixtures—also a very large assortment of patterns of the most approved description for Steam Engines, Sugar Mills, hollow ware, &c. A very substantial Brick Work-shop, 52 feet wide and 130 feet long, three stories high, containing drums and lathes—a boring mill, and all appendages required for the construction of Steam Engines of the largest dimensions—the whole propelled by a first rate steam engine of 40 horse power; which raises a very large supply of water from the Ohio river for the use of the works.

They will sell the whole, or such part of that valuable tract of land adjoining the buildings as may be desired, the whole comprising about 120 or 130 acres, 80 or 90 acres of which contains a stratum of excellent stone coal from four to seven feet thick, supplying the works at one cent per bushel; two Brick Houses of three stories each, one two story, do.,—a frame ware-house, a large Barn, and 6 or 7 frame houses for the accommodation of work hands.

This property being bounded on the Ohio river nearly three-fourths of a mile, affords depth of water at all times sufficient to sustain steam boats, which can be built or repaired within fifty yards of the works.

Application by letter, or otherwise, to either of the subscribers, will be promptly attended to.—If not sold by the first of April, the above property will be rented for a term of years.

JOHN McCLURE,
JAMES H. FORSYTH,
THOMAS WOODS.

December 29, 1829.—3mw

SHEARS.

THE subscribers are manufacturing revolving and vibrating SHEAR BLADES, of a superior quality. They will be stamped "F. A. Bemis & Co." and warranted to the purchaser.—A sample can be seen at Messrs. L. & P. Peterson's, on the corner of Market and Front streets, and a constant supply will be kept on hand at the manufactory, No. 24 Water street.

ALSO, will be made to order, SHEARING MACHINES of improved construction. Having in operation machinery expressly for grinding, Shears will be ground with the greatest accuracy, at a short notice. F. A. BEMIS & Co.

Nov. 27—tf.

☞ *Pittsburgh Steel and File Factory.*

WE the subscribers do certify, that we have used and examined a number of FILES, manufactured in this city, by S. BROADMEADOW & Co. out of their Steel; and we take pleasure in saying that they are equal to the best English Files, not cast steel; and whilst they are sold at the prices of the English Files of the same description, we will give them the preference.—We recommend the establishment to the patronage of the American manufacturer, mechanic, and merchant, in the full confidence, that it requires nothing but the support it deserves to flourish; and that the day is not distant, when we shall no longer be dependent on foreign trade for the best Files and Steel. It is scarcely necessary to remind any one, that nothing but good Steel can make good Files. The Steel from which these Files are made, is manufactured here, by S. Broadmeadow & Co. and is equal to English Blister Steel, and sold at 12 1-2 cents per pound. They also manufacture Common Steel, which is sold at 8 cents per pound.

MAHLON ROGERS,
MARSHALL & HAWDON,
H. BLAKE & Co.
JOSEPH PEARSON,
JOHN WETHERELL,
J. & Z. WETHERELL,
FRANCIS PRATT,
J. EWART,
JAMES THOMSON,
WARDEN & ARTHURS,
MARK STACKHOUSE,
Agent for Columbian Steam Eng. Co.
L. & P. PETERSON,
SHOENBERGER, WRENSHALL & Co.
ASA WATERS,
THOMAS HAZELTON,
JOHN WOODS,
JOHN F. GREER,
SAMUEL SMITH,
WALLACE & BEGGS,
GREENAWALT & COVER,
ABNER UPDEGRAFF,
M'CLURG & Co.
EDWARD MOORE,
JAMES NELSON,
DAVID MACLEAN, Jr.
CUTHBERT & Co.
AARON BROAD,
UNION ROLLING MILL Co.
JOHN SHERIFF,
JOHN BROWN, Blacksmith,
JOSEPH LONG,
KINGSLAND, LIGHTNER & Co.
PETER SHOENBERGER & SON,
WILLIAM DAY,
ADAMS, ALLEN & Co.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 27, 1829—tf

PITTSBURGH STEEL.

Manufactured by S. Broadmeadow & Co.

THIS Steel will bear a *welding heat*, and is *tempered* or *hardened as the Crowly Steel*, and we warrant it as equal to the *best* English Blister Steel.

S. BROADMEADOW & Co.

May 15—1y.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, on the Monongahela River: apply at the Office Bank United States, in Pittsburgh.

August 21, 1829.—tf.

J. C. BUCKLES, Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.

December 21, 1827—tf.

Fort Pitt Glass Works.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of

FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,

Of various descriptions and patterns; and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

R. B. CURLING & SONS.

September 18, 1829.—tf

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia
CLOTHING STORE.

GEORGE C. MORGAN, No. 132, Wood-street, (next door to Dr. Speer's,) has just furnished his FASHIONABLE CLOTHING-STORE with a supply of articles in his line, suitable for the present and approaching seasons, and conforming in style and fashion, to the last eastern patterns. His stock comprises the greatest variety, and has been selected with much care as to the quality of the goods.

☞ Cloths, Vestings, Trimmings, and Fancy Articles, will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms.

☞ Work made to order, on the shortest notice.

Sept. 25.—tf.

ON SALE
At the City Auction Room,

No. 46 Wood Street.

LARGE and small *Porter Bottles*, of a superior quality,
Hollow *Glass-Ware*, assort'd.
Window *Glass* of all sizes,
Juniatta Nails and Brads, do
do and common Rolled Iron,
Nail, Spike and Deck Rods,
Iron *Tea-Kettles*, *Sad-Irons*,
Pig and Bar Lead—Rifle Powder,
Writing and Wrapping Paper.

ALSO

300 kegs prime Kentucky Tobacco,
500 Boxes superior do segars,
A few do *Stone's* superior Grass and Corn Scythes' together with
100 French Post Bedsteads, a superior article made in the state of New York.
36 Breakfast tables,—Bureaus,
Common and Fancy Chairs asst'd.

And a great variety of other articles, which will be sold at reduced prices for Cash or City acceptances.

J. HANSON.

May 29—tf.

For Sale,

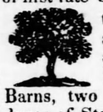
A COMPLETE set of Coppersmith's Tools, and a number of Tin Plate Worker's do. Inquire of

GEORGE MILTENBERGER,
No. 12 Market Street

May 12—tf.

☞A FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscribers offer for sale the TRACT OF LAND lately occupied by the Rev. John Riddell, deceased, situated on the waters of Robinson's Run, in Fayette Township, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania; two miles from Noblestown, and ten miles from the City of Pittsburgh. The state road from Williamsburgh to Pittsburgh runs through the tract. It contains 430 acres, of which about 200 are cleared: upwards of 50 acres of first rate bottom, 20 of which are in meadow; the whole in good repair and well watered. There are on the premises 3 good Dwelling-houses, and two Barns, two Apple and Peach Orchards, abundance of Stone Coal, and a good Mill-Seat.



☞ The tract will be sold entire, or divided to suit purchasers. The terms will be made known by either of the executors, who reside near the land.

HUGH RIDDELL,
WM. STURGEON,
BENJAMIN KELSO,
Ex'rs.

October 13, 1829.—tf

For Coughs, Consumptions,

Colds, Influenzas, Whooping Coughs, Spasmodic Asthma, Pain in the side, Difficulty of Breathing and Want of Sleep.

CERTIFICATES.

WE, the subscribers have sold *La Mott's Cough Drops*, as agents for the Messrs. *Crosbys*. The Medicine has obtained the approbation of the public, by effecting many cures of the diseases for which it is recommended. We have therefore no hesitation in recommending LA MOTT'S COUGH DROPS as an excellent medicine.

G. Dawson, druggist, and late U S Surgeon at Fort Fayette, Pittsburgh, Pa. J. Hamm, M D and E D Downer, druggists, Zanesville: Wm. Mount, M D Dayton; M. Wolf & Co. Apothecary's Hall, Goodwin and Ashton and Fairchilds & Co. druggists, Cincinnati; Ira Delano, druggist, Chillicothe; S Sharpless, merchant, St. Clairsville; B Brubacher & Co. merchants Springfield; L P Frazier, merchant Xenia; Wm. Lowry, merchant, (O;) Dr. E Ferris, Lawrenceburgh; Dr. H Watts, Madison; (Indiana,) Thomas Wells, druggist, Nashville; Thomas Davis, Steubenville; and Dr George M'Daniel, Clarksville, (Tenn.;) Byers & Butler, druggists, Louisville; F. Floyd, druggist, Frankfort; Dr. M Q Ashby, Richmond; Crutchfield & Russel, druggists, Danville; M'Ilvaine & Allen, merchants, Shelbyville, P B Price, merchant, Georgetown; T & H Brents, merchants Flemingsburgh; T R Atwood, Greensburgh; F Frabue, druggist, Russellville; and R M Kercheville, druggist, Bairdstown, (Ky.)

Certificates of important cures will accompany each Bottle, with particular directions for using.

☞ Sold wholesale by O & S Crosby, Columbus, Ohio, and by I. Thompson, Smith and Pearsall, Fullerton and Saxton, Butler and Jenkins, druggists, *Philadelphia*, and by S Sweetser, George and James Bailey, George H & J S Keerl, *Baltimore*. Each bottle contains 45 doses—price $1.

Sold by special appointment wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medical Warehouse of

DR G. DAWSON,
Wood Street Pittsburgh.

May 5, 1829—1yism.

Office of Allegheny Bridge Company,
4th January, 1830.

THE President and Managers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny river at Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, have this day declared a dividend of *three per centum* for the last six months. The same will be paid to stockholders, or their legal representatives, on or after the 11th inst.

ALEX'R. JOHNSON, Jr. *Treasurer.*

Jan. 8.—3t.

Land For Sale.

A PLANTATION and tract of 180 acres, 3 miles North of the Ohio river, 2 miles S. of Johnston's mills, 4 miles E. of Economy, and 16 miles N. W. of Pittsburgh: *Is a good stand for a Blacksmith's shop*, having been occupied as such for several years.

ALSO—SEVERAL TRACTS and parts of tracts, in the same quarter of the country, and some in Beaver county.

ALSO—A TRACT of IMPROVED LAND situate on both sides of the Greensburgh, Turnpike Road between 9 and 10 miles from Pittsburgh; abounds with coal, and partly with limestone.

ALSO—Land in Armstrong and Indiana counties, North of Penn. Canal, also in Mercer and Crawford counties,

Apply to A. Way & Co. Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber, Sewickly Bottom, Beaver road.

DAVID SHIELDS.

Feb. 13, 1829—wtf.

PUBLIC LECTURE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the President of the Pittsburgh Philosophical Society will deliver a Public Lecture, in the Court-House, on *Monday Evening*, the 18th inst. at 7 o'clock, explanatory of the object and views of the society. The Ladies and citizens generally are particularly invited to attend.

JOHN M'FADEN, Sec.

January 8—3

WIRE FACTORY.

THE BEAVER WIRE FACTORY is now in full operation, and prepared to supply the demand for Iron Wire, from No. 1 to No. 35, of a superior quality, and at the lowest rates. This wire has been pronounced; by those who are in the habit of using it, to be much superior, in every respect, to the English wire which has been heretofore imported. Western Merchants, Manufacturers, and others who deal in this article, are requested to forward their orders to

RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co. *or*
R. TOWNSEND & Co.
Agents for the Factory.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 20, 1829.—tf

NEW LINE.

DAVID LEECH'S LINE of CANAL BOATS.

THE subscriber having fitted up several new Boats, for the reception of Freight and the accommodation of Passengers, has established a Line to run regularly between PITTSBURGH AND BLAIRSVILLE.

One of the Line Boats will start from Pittsburgh, on every *Monday, Wednesday*, and *Friday*, at 5 o'clock, P. M. and run through to Blairsville, (73 miles,) in 30 hours.

A Boat of this line will also leave Blairsville at the same time, and arrive in regular succession at Pittsburgh and Blairsville, (their respective places of destination,) on every *Wednesday, Friday*, and *Sunday*, at 7 A. M.

Freight, entrusted to this Line, will receive the utmost care and diligence; and every convenience and accommodation will be extended to Passengers.

☞ Freight (whole distance) 20 *cents per cwt.*
☞ Passengers 2 *cents per mile.*

For Freight or Passage, Apply to the respective Captains on Board, or to *Wm. Robinson, Jr.* Allegheny-town: to *Mark Graham*, at Blairsville, or to the subscriber at Leechburgh. D. LEECH.

October 30—tf.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER whose name is affixed to the firm of Steele and Carlisle advertised below, was the *sole Capitalist* in the late firm of *W. Steele & Co.* I. STEELE.

November 9th 1827—tf.

STEELE & CARLISLE,

(Successors of W. Steele & Co.)

Commission Merchants,

OFFER FOR SALE, ON LIBERAL TERMS,

LEAF and Manufactured TOBACCO
JUNIATA IRON—assorted
ditto NAILS do
ditto Nail, Spike and Deck Rods
Shovels—Spades—Axes and Hoes
Pittsburgh and Geneva WINDOW GLASS
Pig and Bar LEAD—White Lead in Oil
Wire Sifters, assorted—Drawing Chains
Superior Spanish SEGARS, &c. &c

Pittsburgh, November 9—tf

FOR SALE,

SEVERAL LOTS on Grant's Hill, at the corner of High-street and Coal-lane, on which are two frame DWELLING HOUSES, each two stories high, and twenty feet front, and two extensive frame buildings suitable for manufacturing purposes.

Apply to Benjamin Darlington, Pittsburgh, No. 49 Market-street.

Sept. 29, 1829.—tf

Paper Moulds.

THE subscriber has on hand, an assortment of Paper Moulds, which he will sell cheap.

ALSO,

Three Hundred Dozen Horse Cards

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

EDWARD FABER,
Corner of Wood and Fifth Streets, opposite Col. Ramsey's Hotel.

Pittsburgh, October 6, 1829.—tf

COTTON AND WOOLLEN Machinery.

THE subscribers, manufacturers of Cotton and Woollen Machinery, respectfully inform the public that they have commenced the above business at No. 24, Water street, between Market and Ferry streets, where they have fitted up their shop in a superior stile with the most approved tools; and that they are now ready to receive any order in their line. Also TURNING LATHES, of various descriptions, and many other kinds of tools, will be made and finished to order.

F. A. Bemis recently came from Massachusetts, and has been for many years engaged in the building of Cotton and Woollen Machinery, and has had access to the principal shops in the eastern States where he has acquired a knowledge of the most approved machinery now in use. We solicit a share of public patronage, and nothing shall be wanting on our part to give perfect satisfaction.

Application can be made at the Machine Shop, or to Messrs. L. & P. Peterson, on the corner of Market and Front streets.

F. A. BEMIS & CO.

☞ Having a contract for cotton machinery now on hand, persons desirous of examining the work, can have an opportunity by calling at the machine shop.

F. A. B. & Co.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 13, 1829—eptf.

FOR SALE,

THE TIME OF A SERVANT, a Colored Man, who has upwards of five years to serve. He is by profession a Gardener, and a man of sober and industrious habits. The terms will be liberal, to one likely to make a kind master. For particulars apply to the Editor.

December 29, 1829—tf.

For Sale.

THE old Theatre Lot, 60 feet on Third Street: Also 60 feet on Smithfield street, corner of Diamond Alley. A quantity of good seasoned boards, and a large bill of seasoned scantling.

HENRY HOLDSHIP.

April 14—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.

N. B. The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.

LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms, viz.

1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

Porcelain Teeth.

DOCT. E. MERRITT, DENTIST, having during his late visit to the Eastern cities acquired the art of manufacturing the above Teeth, celebrated for their beauty, incorruptibility and strength, is prepared to supply the public with them. He has also furnished himself with Natural Teeth, as well as the best materials for making artificial ones.

Doct. E. M. has it in his power to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen with all the various kinds of Teeth now in use, and can confidently promise to adapt them to the mouth in the neatest and best manner.

Dental operations performed at his office, in Fourth, No. 70, between Market and Wood streets.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 18.—tf.

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

The Western Farmers' Almanac

FOR THE YEAR 1830.

Being the ONLY Calculation by the Rev. JOHN TAYLOR.

ALSO,

A German Almanac,

(A continuation of Goeb's,)
WITH SAME CALCULATION.

The copyright of this calculation is secured.

H. HOLDSHIP & SON.

Pittsburgh, August 18, 1829.—tf.

CALEB LEE,

DRAPER AND TAILOR

Market Street, between Fourth and the Diamond,

HAS just received from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of new and fashionable Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. and can furnish gentlemen with coats or full suits, at the shortest notice, and on the most accommodating terms.

☞ He procured, during his recent visit to Philadelphia, the latest LONDON FASHIONS.

Pittsburgh, April 7, 1829—tf.

LOTS

In the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh.

FOR sale, upon accommodating terms, a number of valuable LOTS fronting on *Penn* and *Liberty* streets, in the *Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh*. These lots are upon the great thoroughfare to Philadelphia, and in the vicinity of the *Cotton Factories, Iron Works*, and other manufacturing establishments. A plan may be seen at the office of D. S. Scully, Esq. in the Diamond.

For terms apply to

HARMAR DENNY.

March 24, 1829—tf.

GABRIEL ADAMS,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCER,

Front, beween Market and Wood Streets,

HAS received from the eastward, and by recent arrivals from N. Orleans, a large and general assortment of GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, which are offered for sale at the lowest market rates for cash or approved acceptances.

WHISKEY, FLOUR, SCORCHED SALTS, RAGS, &c. will be taken in Barter at market prices.

April 21, 1829—tf.

Public Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1829—tf.

The American Fire Insurance Co.

OF Philadelphia, daily make insurance against loss or damage by FIRE on HOUSES and MERCHANDISE. Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101, Chestnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Agent,

No. 26, Wood street, Pittsburgh.

April 25—tf

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,

Booksellers, Printers, Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.

No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh

March 14.—tf.

GEORGE GOLDER,

Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,

ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

REFER TO

Messrs. John Dillon & Son, } *Zanesville.*
Mr. James Raguet, }
J. S. Copeland, }
D. Convers, }
K'Kee Clark & Co. } *Pittsburgh.*
Richard Bowen, }
Mason & M'Donough, }
John D. Davis, }
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Col. Noah Zane, } *Wheeling.*
Knox & M'Kee, }
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January 27, 1829—1y.